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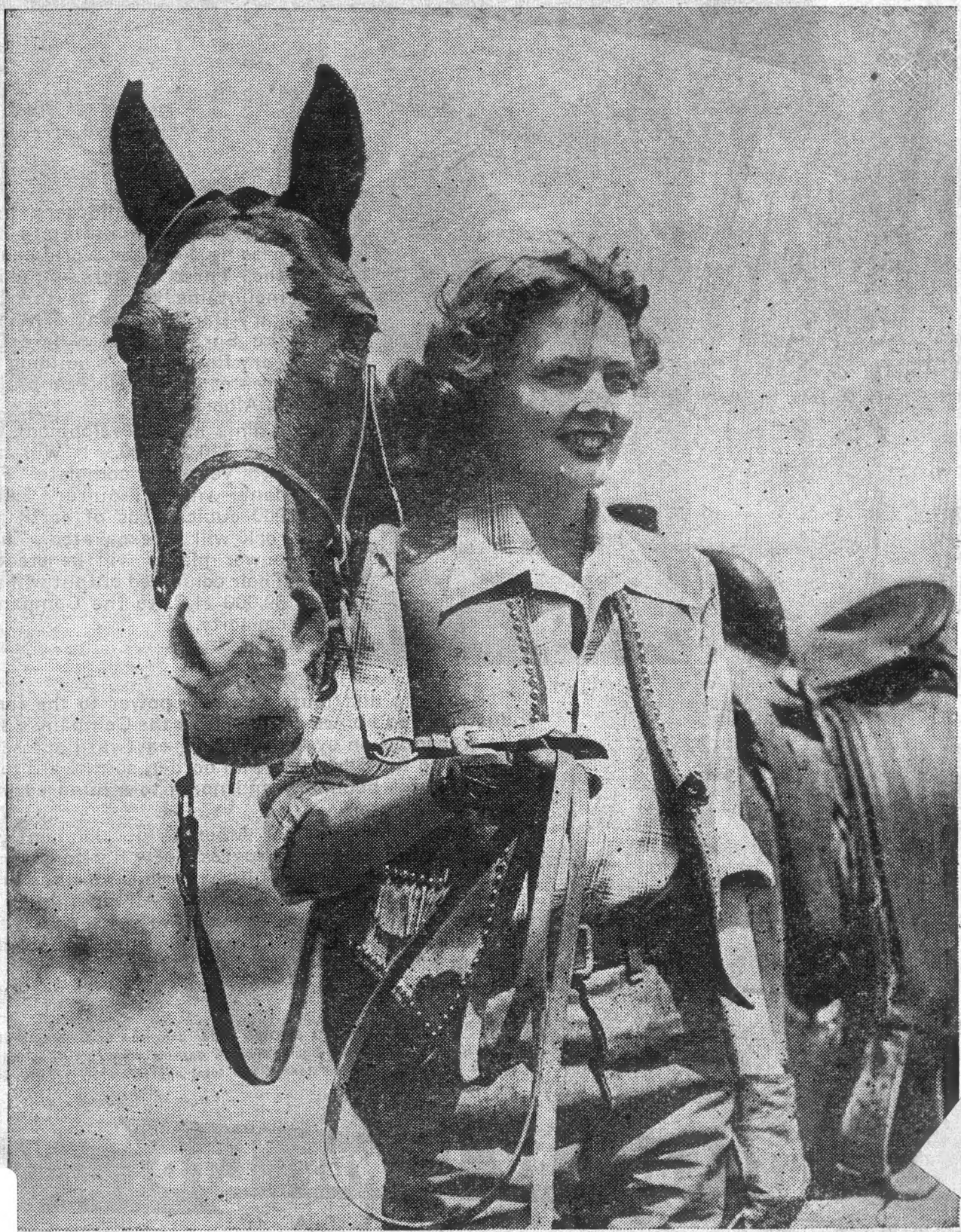
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Dean Sinclair
Air Service

Read Our Progress Report on Irrigation Sprinklers—Page 7

Farm and Ranch REVIEW

July
1949



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A large illustration of a dam with water cascading over it, set against a backdrop of rugged mountains. The title is superimposed on a dark banner across the middle of the image.

Alberta's Greatest Hydro-Electric Project is moving right along

"Cats" and bulldozers, men, trucks and dynamite are harnessing a rugged world behind the Three Sisters — famous mountains south of the Calgary-Banff Highway. There lie the Spray Lakes, where Calgary Power Ltd. is building the greatest hydro-electric project in Alberta.

This huge development will cost \$10,200,000. It will take two years to complete. Five dams will be required. 2,400,000 cubic yards of earth and rock will be excavated. Three power plants will be erected. Their combined output will add 89,000 H.P. to the Company's capacity.

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Today, new vigor for Alberta's development, new soundness for Alberta's progress, new horizons for Alberta's future are being built by Free Enterprise in the valleys and canyons of the Spray. Already, under the impetus of achievement, crews have set a pace which has put construction to date of this huge project days ahead of schedule.

Listen to
KERRY WOOD

well known Alberta author,
naturalist and C.B.C.
commentator

CFCN Thurs. 10:15 p.m.

PHOTO SHOWS coffer dam and first back-up of water. When main storage dam is constructed at this point, water storage will total approximately 170,000 acre-feet.

A circular logo featuring a stylized illustration of a dam and a power transmission tower.

CALGARY POWER LTD.

• SERVING ALBERTA •

Headin' home



What would consumers pay if farmers gave their milk away?

THE University of Illinois recently worked out the answer for the Chicago area where milk retails at 21 cents a quart. Out of that 21 cents, the farmers get 10.5 cents a quart for class one milk hauled to receiving plants within a 70-mile zone. Figures are not available for the Canadian breakdown. But from the American figures it appears that

as cities increase in size the distributors take a larger cut and the farmers get less of the consumers' milk money. In Chicago proper for example, the distributor mark-up is much larger than in the smaller cities.

In any event, if the farmers gave their milk away city consumers would have to pay at least half what they pay today. And if the trucking charges which the farmers absorb were added to distribution costs, the price would be considerably higher.

Farm and Ranch Review

VOL. XLV. No. 7

CALGARY, JULY, 1949

Founded in 1905 by
Chas. W. PetersonJames H. Gray, *Editor*
Martha Olson, *Home Editor*P. Peterson,
*Advertising Manager*EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES
414 Metropolitan Bldg.
Toronto, Ont.W. H. Peirce, *Representative*

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Extreme cases are uncommon in Canada. However, when productive efficiency of a herd or flock is either low or shows signs of falling off, some type of cobalt deficiency is a probable cause.

Since hay and grain are often low in cobalt content, Windsor offers a completely new product that provides excellent protection against cobalt deficiency—Windsor Cobalt Iodized Salt. In it, three important dietary elements are combined—salt, iodine, and cobalt.

There are three forms of Windsor Cobalt Iodized Salt: a loose stock salt for mixing with feed; 50-lb. blocks for the pasture; and 5-lb. licks for barns and stables. Take advantage of this convenient, economical way of assuring your livestock full protection.



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American farmers face drastic price cut

WITH elevator capacity already completely filled, American farmers are offering new crop wheat for sale at from 30 to 40 below the Government's parity price.

To obtain Government loans of \$1.96 a bushel, farmers' wheat must be in approved storage. The U.S. is short perhaps 100,000,000 bushels storage capacity required to make all farmers eligible for loans. In many areas harvested wheat is being piled in fields.

Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead estimates that before harvesting is through the actual cash price paid to farmers for their wheat not in approved storage will drop 50 cents a bushel below parity.

If that prediction comes true, thousands of American farmers will get no more than \$1.46 a bushel for their wheat, despite the \$1.96 parity price.

J. H. Evans retires after 34 years service

AFTER serving 34 years as Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. H. Evans has announced that he will retire from government service on June 30th. Mr. Evans holds the record in Canada for the longest period of service as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and also for the number of ministers (nine) under whom he has served.



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1889  1949

In the years following 1889, the cycling craze swept this continent. Men and women, both young and old took to wheels. For the first time, people began to see the country, and a demand arose for better roads. The development of automobile transportation in the present century was made possible by further expansion of our highway system and the use of Nickel alloys for important parts of automobiles. The use of these stronger, tougher alloys greatly reduced breakdowns and made the automobile safe and reliable.



How Nickel Benefits Canada

Since more than ninety per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is sold to the United States and other countries, it brings a constant flow of dollars back to Canada. In fact, Canada's Nickel industry is one of our chief sources of U.S. dollars so essential at the present time to maintain our foreign trade and make available products not produced in this country.

These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year.

These millions, flowing into all industries through the length and breadth of Canada, help create jobs for Canadians.



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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Let's blame the right people for an appalling election campaign

As this is being written, the election campaign is over and we are awaiting the results. Our comments on the verdict of the Canadian people will, therefore, have to wait until next month. On one point, however, something can be said now. To anyone who takes democracy seriously and is concerned with making democracy work, it was an appalling campaign.

Complaints of lack of interest and poor attendance at meetings were heard on all sides. It was painfully clear that the candidates encountered great difficulty in trying to establish contact or get into communication with the electors. But there is nothing new in that. It has come to be a standard complaint at all elections in recent years. Instead of complaining about it, and blaming the electors for not caring about the issues, it's time the candidates of all parties took a good look at the way they run their campaigns. They would then quickly discover why no one seemed to be interested.

Most of the candidates for public office today come equipped with a genius for dullness. Their performances on the radio so advertise their dullness that any ordinarily intelligent elector who chances to hear them will go miles out of his way to avoid their meetings. Obviously, a very useful beginning to this discussion can be at the radio.

Bore some Radio speaking is a good deal like singing. Some of the worst singers we ever knew were convinced that they sang beautifully. Most candidates seem to believe that they are veritable Don Wilsons in front of a microphone. They dash off a five-minute broadcast, or have it dashed off for them by a semi-literate campaign aide. Inevitably it will run to six minutes, so they rush to a microphone and gallop through the script with scarcely a pause for breath. Instead of converting anyone by their arguments, they provoke listeners into jumping to the radio and flicking the switch.

Few of them ever stop to consider that broadcasting is an art that requires patience and skill to master. It requires a pleasant voice. The technique of using that voice is altogether different from that involved in speaking to a public meeting. In a meeting, for example, innumerable means can be used to emphasize a point. The speaker may bang one hand against the other, drive his point home with his index finger, count his points off slowly on the fingers of his hands. He can sneer, smile, glower or grimace.

On the radio everything depends on the voice, on its tone and its timbre, on changes in timing to keep the listeners' attention from wandering. Anyone who has heard John Fisher, George V. Ferguson or J. B. McGeachy will understand very clearly this aspect of the trade. Broadcasting is a trade, just as difficult to master as

farming or carpentering or brick-laying. Yet with every election campaign the candidates throw their friends onto the air to speak for them and succeed only in throwing their money away.

Bad On another count, radio has been responsible for a sad deterioration in the level of campaign oratory. Radio regulations dictate that all broadcasting must be from written script. It is no secret to radio listeners that candidates read their speeches for them badly. But because it is easier to read a speech than deliver one from notes, radio has multiplied the readers and all but destroyed the speakers.

The founders of this country had the right idea when they insisted, in the rules of Parliament, that members must not read speeches. Now, because we have elected so many members who are tongue-tied on their feet without a manuscript before them, this rule is openly violated in the House of Commons.

The fact is that a speaker who has mastered his subject does not require a written manuscript. But a manuscript is a lifesaver for the lazy speaker who cannot be bothered to master his subject, or who is content to be the Charlie McCarthy for somebody else's ideas.

Once bored Nor is this all. One of the main factors in reducing attendance at election meetings is the dullness of the meetings themselves. People who go to a meeting and are bored stiff for two hours are not likely to be enticed to another for quite some time. Instead they will go to a circus, or a dance, or a movie and on election day they will stay away from the polls.

At the public meeting level, the candidates seem to operate on the theory that the movies, music, the telephone and radio have not yet been invented. Our campaigns lack color and showmanship. The movie is a superb propaganda medium. It can be used for good and for evil, for the sale of pain-killers and ideas; and all with equal success. Does anyone believe, for example, that the candidate who campaigned with a movie projector would be speaking to anything but packed halls everywhere?

And if music and dance bands can be used to sell coffee and canned beef and automobiles, can the same bands not be used with as telling effect to sell Liberalism, Conservatism, Social Credit or Socialism? If the young people of Canada cannot be interested in politics without showmanship or entertainment, what should we do? Turn our backs on them, upbraid them and sneer at them? Or use all the magic of modern science to capture their attention and get them interested in the affairs of their country? Surely we have had more than enough be-moaning and deploing the lethargy and unconcern of the electors. The solution to the whole prob-

lem is in the hands of those who run for public office. If our democratic system is to survive and flourish the first requisite is a searching self-analysis by our politicians of their own contributions to the stifling of interest in national, provincial and municipal affairs.

★

If you value your health don't compare prices

NOT many of our readers, we imagine, subscribe to the *New York Times*. For the sake of their blood pressure, it is probably just as well. If they read the *Times* they would read the ads and then start making comparisons. Then they would start exploding in all directions.

More guff has been written and spoken about the Canadian-American price levels than would fill a stone-boat. We have been sold on the idea that somehow Canada has the edge, that living is cheaper in Canada, that we are more fortunate than the American people.

The facts are just the reverse. Take textiles for one example. It is possible today to buy enough sheets for two or three beds in the States for what it costs Canadians for one bed. Canadian cigarettes are just about double the American price. Canadian hardware and electrical goods are away above the American level. House dresses and children's clothes not only are superbly styled below the line, but sell for half comparable Canadian prices. Women's stockings and shoes are away below the Canadian level.

Price and Price is one thing. Variety is another. For every item offered for sale in the United States there is half a dozen competing lines. Americans have a wide choice at lower prices. Canadians have a restricted choice at higher prices.

All this reminds us that the nations of Western Europe are moving steadily toward complete customs unions. They have come to understand that their economic recovery and future prosperity depends upon complete eradication of trade barriers. Every benefit that would accrue to the people of Western Europe through a customs union would likewise be achieved for the people of Canada and the United States by a customs union.

Canadian consumers would gain access to American goods at lower prices and hence raise their standard of living. Canadian manufacturers would obtain access to an almost unlimited market in the United States. They would multiply the through-put of their factories, drastically reduce their overhead as only steady machine use cuts overhead.

The notion, so carefully propagated by eastern protectionists, that customs union would black-out our Ontario and Quebec industries ought to be exploded once and for all. The bulk of these great industrial enterprises are owned by American capital. The Americans have \$5,000,000,000 invested in Canadian plants and other assets. Would as prudent investors and

(Continued on Page 6)

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

able enterprisers as the Americans are turn the key in the lock and throw the key away? With \$5 billions invested in plant and equipment? They would not. They would quickly find ways and means of keeping these plants operating, or their shareholders would hire themselves some new directors.

Hog-tied, ham-strung We simply refuse to believe that we Canadians are an inferior race who cannot compete with Americans in anything they undertake. We have the know-how, we have the energy, we have the intelligence, we have the cheap power and the raw materials. But for generations we have been hog-tied and ham-strung by tariffs and other protective devices which have sapped our strength, dulled our initiative, and dimmed our vision. It is time we awoke to our strength and stopped being frightened by protectionist boogy-men.

★

Don't laugh too loud

(An Editorial in *Saturday Night, Toronto*)

WHY is everybody outside of the C.C.F. poking so much fun at Mr. Coldwell for his suggestion that when he comes to power he will nationalize the C.P.R. and then let it go on competing with our other nationalized railway, the C.N.R.? True, it is an illogical sort of idea, but if anybody thinks that there is anything logical about our present transportation set-up he is greatly mistaken.

What we are doing at present is financing a publicly-owned railway to compete with a privately-owned railway, and financing it largely out of taxes collected from all of us including the privately-owned railway. This device provides employment for a great many more railway workers than would be employed if the two systems were amalgamated (whether under

private or public ownership would make no difference on that score); and we are so rich that we can afford to pay these extra workers out of the taxes or out of the transportation charges, and we are used to this extraordinary set-up and think little about it, although if we ran across it in anybody else's country we should certainly conclude that the inhabitants were insane.

Indeed, so rich are we that we not only pay these extra workers at the prevailing market rate, but we actually pay them whatever they like to ask, since if we did not do so they would go on strike and deprive us of an essential element in our economic life. They are now preparing to make some new demands in the way of wage increases and improvements in working conditions, which will no doubt be granted after a little of the usual haggling; but it might be worth considering whether we could not make future wage increases conditional on the consolidation of the two systems and the pensioning off of the supernumerary employees. For while we realize that no worker can nowadays be dismissed merely because his job has become redundant, it might still be possible to look after him only for the rest of his life, and to start saving money on him as soon as he is dead.

Memo to our readers

IF the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW appeared to pay scant attention to listing the dates of Experimental Farm Field Days, blame it on our deadlines. We believe that every prairie farmer who can possibly spare the time ought to visit the nearest experimental farm during the summer. Unfortunately notification of the dates of the field days usually reaches us when the magazine is on the press, and the day is past before another issue comes out.

We had intended to carry a full report of the 1949 Feeders' Day of the University of Alberta. But at the last moment our

arrangements for covering it came unstuck. So we have had to rely on the University of Alberta extension department press bulletin.

It is a splendid bulletin and we recommend to our Alberta readers that they write to the University and get a copy for their files. And while they are at it, they should write, too, to the Federal Department of Agriculture for the 10-year reports of all the experimental farms. These reports are all beautifully printed and copiously illustrated. They are loaded with information that none of our readers can afford to be without.

With irrigation expanding, the Lethbridge station report is worthy of the most careful reading. Morden has been working wonders in the development of hardy fruit for prairie gardens. Indian Head and Swift Current and Brandon have all got useful things to say about trees and the particular problems of their districts.

Once our readers get their hands on these booklets they will understand our enthusiasm for them and for the Experimental Stations, which have done so much for the farmers of Western Canada.

We hope to get our hobby sections started again in the fall and with your co-operation keep them going throughout the winter. Perhaps it is not a hobby, strictly speaking, but there is one subject we would like particularly to hear about. That is the results obtained from tinkering with farm equipment to get new use from it. Many of the machines now universal in use came into being because some farmer tried to find a better way of doing a job. Well, what has YOUR tinkering produced?

Our mail has fallen off in recent weeks, no doubt as a result of the onset of summer. Or perhaps it is that our readers don't have as many axes to grind as they used to have. Anyway we'd like to get a real cross-section of farm opinion on any of the current issues.

We'd like particularly to hear about the problems our readers have encountered in getting new houses built. Has your luck been any better, or any worse, than city homebuilders?

The bugs that keep us alive

By ROBT. FROMAN,
in "This Week" Magazine

"WHEN someone asks me, 'What use is an insect?'" growls James A. Hyslop, "I ask, 'What use are you?'"

Hyslop spent most of his life arriving at this startling point of view. Forty-two years ago he joined the insect-fighting brigade of the U.S. department of agriculture, eventually rose to head of the insect pest survey and share in the death of billions of bugs.

But as he acquired the lore of the insect world, he gradually lost his enthusiasm for the carnage. Now 64 and retired, he is out-and-out pro-insect.

"Ever see anything more prettily useless than that?" he will ask slyly, pointing out an orange-and-green monarch butterfly.

If you show any signs of agreement, he pounces, "Well, I once watched a monarch caterpillar eat. If you or I ate as much in proportion to our bulk, we would put away more than 100 pounds of food at a meal. And do you know what it was

eating? Milkweed leaves. Won't touch anything else."

But for the monarchs, insatiable appetite, he goes on to explain, farmers would spend most of their time digging milkweed out of their fields. Large areas of the earth would be engulfed by a vast green tide of the weeds.

Another Hyslop favorite is the story of how bumblebees won the Boer War for the British. Without bumble bees the British would have had to fight minus their all-important cavalry. Only the bumblebee has a tongue long enough to reach the nectar deep in the bloom of red clover, so that fertilization of the crop depends entirely on it. And it was mostly on red clover that the British fed their horses.

Hyslop admits that crop-destroying and disease-carrying insects must be fought, but insists that they number only a few hundred of the 100,000 U.S. species. Best weapons against them he says, are other insects.

Typical is the story of the cotton-cushion scale which arrived in California from Australia some years ago. This tiny insect swept through the orange groves, threatening the

whole citrus industry. Various solutions were attempted, but the best method proved to be—that's right—another bug—a lady-bug from Australia.

Another excellent pest killer is the praying mantis. Quite harmless toward man, it catches mosquitoes, has been known to kill even black-widow spiders.

"Most people," Hyslop smiles sardonically, "think we would be better off if we would sprinkle DDT on every insect in the world. Well, we wouldn't.—We'd all be dead."

Summer care of young trees

IF young trees have been planted with care, and if watering at planting has been adequate, they should start into growth within a month, and the objective should be to ensure that this growth is well maintained throughout the summer.

In the irrigated sections of British Columbia, ample soil moisture is the most important factor, says F. W. L. Keane, Dominion Experimental Sta-

tion, Summerland, B.C. The young tree is not yet firmly established, and is inclined to dry out more quickly during its first summer than will be the case later in its life. In irrigating by the furrow method, particular care should be taken to lead the water by hoe close to the young tree.

Next in importance to soil moisture, and closely related to it, is adequate cultivation. During their first summer, trees should be thoroughly hoed not less often than after each irrigation, and preferably oftener. A space of at least five feet diameter round the tree should be kept completely free of competing cover-crop and weed growth, and the soil should be kept loose at all times.

Careful watch should be kept during the growing season for insect pests and diseases which may attack the young tree. For control measures the Spray Calendar for the district should be consulted. Protection from animals should also receive attention. If cultivation round the tree is thorough, mice will usually not be a menace during the summer, but pocket gophers can ruin a tree very quickly and these should be trapped or poisoned as soon as their mounds are seen.

How are the sprinklered irrigation systems working?

What's the score on the sprinklered irrigation systems? It is too early yet for a complete report for all the facts will not be available until the season is over. But from a rough and unscientific sampling of opinion of farmers who are using them the first impression is overwhelmingly favorable.

By JAMES H. GRAY

THE new system of applying water to land may not be everything the most optimistic farmers expected. But few of them who have used the sprinklers could be lured back to the long-handled shovel. The best way to tell the story is perhaps to cite an actual case.

The Harris Brothers, Roy and Ira, who farm 80 acres of irrigated land each between Taber and Barnwell, Alta., have \$8,000 invested in their system. It irrigates both farms, 160 acres.

Theirs is one of the few electric systems yet in operation. They have located their power plant in the centre of the 160 acres. This entailed an expenditure of \$800 for a power line and another \$900 for their electric pump. They regard this as a sound investment which will give them uninterrupted, fool-proof operation for many years.

Some of the gloss has worn off the labor-saving selling points for the Harris'. Instead of intensive labor over short periods, with flood irrigation, they now have less work spread over the whole summer. Under the old system, they irrigated for 48 hours and were off the fields for 10 days. But with the sprayers, pipe must be moved every six hours. They start at the east end of the joint operation. By the time they have reached the west end of the farm it is time to move the pipe back to the east side again and start all over.

Working together, Roy and Ira Harris can move their entire string of pipe in an hour. Then they are free, for six hours, for other work on the farm. Next year, they hope to be able to get a hired man who will tend the sprinklers exclusively.

The sprinklers do need attention, particularly in the spring

when the water is silty. Unless a practical filter box is constructed at the intake, the silt will clog the sprinklers. Then each clogged sprinkler has to be cleared with a piece of wire.

While the aluminum pipe is light, weighing less than a pound per lineal foot, it is usually half full of water when the lifting begins. Moving two sections at a time, or 40 feet of pipe, is not exactly child's play.

Aside, however, from these disadvantages, the Harris are thoroughly sold on their investment. Here are some of their reasons.

The sprinkler enabled them to get their crop in without any difficulty in the driest spring in years. They simply planted the seed and turned on the sprinkler. Flood irrigators and dry farmers encountered all kinds of difficulties.

Sprinklers put the water on evenly. There is no trouble with seepage, no washing of the soil and no waterlogging of low spots.

From a cost and dollars standpoint, the Harris' believe that the system will easily pay for itself over a period of years. With flood irrigation, five acres out of 80 would be occupied by ditches and be unproductive. In crop these five acres would yield a net return of \$100 an acre, or enough to pay for the sprinkler over a period of say 10 years.

The Harris brothers believe that the system would be even more profitable to other farmers than it will be for them. Their land is flat and even. Land with a slight slope is difficult to irrigate properly because the water washes over instead of into the sloping ground. By using a sprinklered system, farmers with sloping land can get an even distribution of water everywhere and hence greatly improve their yield from their sloping land.

Two different systems are being operated in the Taber area. The Dominion Experimental Farm service has a perforated pipe spraying system on demonstration. This system puts twice as much water on the land per hour as the sprinkler system.

In its early operation it had a tendency to clog with silt. However, finer screens in the filter tank and greater pressure on the pumps overcame that trouble. It is contended that the spray system gets an even better distribution of water than the sprinklers. But how the perforated pipe will work once the crops are high is still a subject for argument.

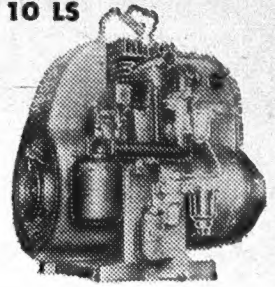


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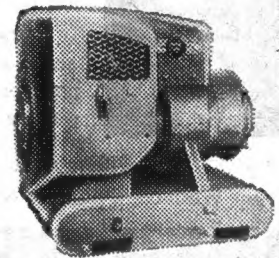
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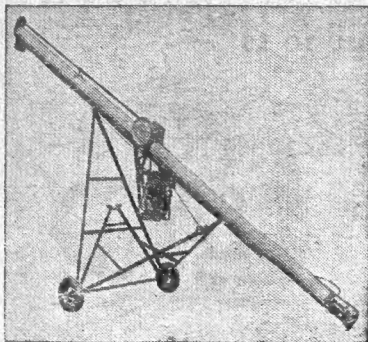
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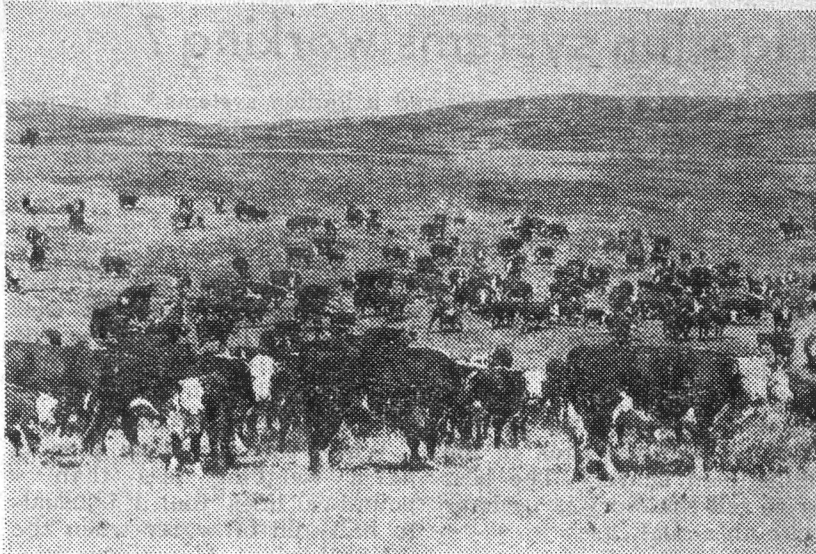
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Protection at Low Cost

Beefsteak factory



Our survival demands a prepared pasture program

By G. R. Bickerton

CAN agriculture of the prairie provinces survive and prosper on a top heavy wheat economy?

If the answer to that question is in the negative — as we are sure it must be — then it is assumed without question that future agricultural prosperity lies in a much greater development of livestock and livestock products.

Three main factors stand out as logical reasons why the prairie provinces should increase its livestock population.

(1) Climate, pest and plant disease risks involved in maintaining an economy too largely depending upon wheat production is subject to too great a degree of instability.

(2) Much of the cultivated soils of the prairies has become marred to an unhealthy degree by wind and water erosion. A great deal of the land thus effected should be seeded down to grass to rebuild back into the soil the fiber and humus necessary to plant life and prolonged soil fertility.

(3) Our nearness to the United States with her rapidly increasing population will ere long enable our western plains to become an essential production source of animal products to supply our American neighbors.

We Import Butter

There are other important reasons why our livestock population should be increased, such as the traversing of over three million square miles of territory — Canada — with her less than 13 million people, having to import butter or ingredients to manufacture butter substitutes to feed our own people. We submit that there is something radically wrong with any nation that has vast agricultural potential to be unable to produce butter in sufficient quantity to supply our own requirements.

The volume of product output of any project is determined by the size, quality, and operation-

al efficiency of the plant or factory which is basic and essential to the project.

In the case of livestock production the basic plant of the industry is pastures upon which animals seek their food during about six months each year and depending upon the quality of the pasture grazing so depends the quality and gains made by the pastured animals each season.

Community pastures, provincially and federally operated in the prairie provinces is now a very important part of the livestock industry. Indeed, it can be truthfully said that community pastures determine the magnitude of the livestock population of western Canada.

It is generally known that the large proportion of prairie livestock is made up of small herds of cattle owned by individual farmers who — apart from the small number of cows that are kept on the farm during the grazing season for milking purposes — have to restrict the size of their herds with the number they are allowed to turn into the community pasture.

For instance, I am just advised by a director of a company of farmers who lease an eleven-section (7,040 acres) pasture area from the Saskatchewan government that their pasture had been over loaded and in consequence they expect to be advised by the government supervisor to reduce the number of cattle allowed onto the pasture to five head per quarter-section.

Of necessity, therefore, the farmers in that district will reduce their herds to conform with the restricted pasturage policy. Such further restriction of cattle numbers allowed of these controlled pastures of course does not solve the problem of improving the pastures. It merely confines the number of animals that find a living on a fenced area that is admittedly run down.

On the particular pasture in question, it is safe to say that

about sixty per cent of the land has no feeding value whatsoever. It is only on the low places and north hill sides of this hilly area that growth is found, on the balance the native short grass has been eaten and trampled beyond any possible hope of recovery.

Other community pastures are in similar conditions. Although quite necessary under our present policy, restricting the number of animals allowed onto such pastures is simply reducing the cattle population of the prairies. It indicates a lack of objective policy in regard to making and managing the controlled pastures of the western provinces. In consequence our cattle population must decrease each year. For instance, the number of milk cows, other cattle and calves in Saskatchewan, dropped 74,800 from 1,511,300 in 1947 to 1,436,500 in 1948. Except for a slight increase of milk cows in Alberta other cattle show similar decreases in Manitoba and Alberta.

Because there is only about 60,000,000 acres occupied in Saskatchewan out of a total land area of 159,232,000 acres, we have up to the present been able to reach out and fence more acres. In Alberta similar figures are about 40,000,000 acres occupied out of a total land area of 159,232,000 acres.

The time has now come when we must cease the practice which has largely ruined Asia and the Orient that of just moving onto another tract of land and leaving a barren waste behind.

It is sheer extravagance to graze and over-graze large parcels of land called community pastures to such a low feeding level, that it requires in Saskatchewan an average of 23 acres to pasture one animal. Only slightly less is needed in

Alberta and slightly less again in Manitoba. Such a policy leaves in its wake huge scars on the topography of an area that should seek to transform such barren waste land into verdant pastures whereon cattle would not have to wear the flesh from their bones in a somewhat vain search for sufficient forage growth to keep life in their bodies.

Toward this end I recommend that the governments — Dominion and Provincial — commence a ten year pasture building program. That one-tenth of some or all community pastures be broken up each year, using the well tried grasses of the west to make such pastures. Allow the cattle to graze on the fenced-off made pasture for only one hour each morning. Moving the fence each year until the last two-tenths are all the old area that is left, and then start all over again.

Such pasture building will have to be maintained, well managed and may require fertilizing in parts from time to time. Such projects will cost money to build and maintain but when the cost is measured by the weight gains made by cattle and the consequent gain in value, these gains would reflect in very high dividends upon the capital cost with definite material benefits to the producers, the provinces and the nation.

We have been scratching along on the foundation of nature's pasturage gift to animal and man. It is now time that man improved upon nature by transforming barren wastes into high quality grazing areas within the limit that the rainfall in our arid and semi-arid country will allow. We must make pastures or our livestock industry will dwindle and perish from our western economy.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMENTARY

Communists win in Asia as recession looms in the U.S.

By BEN MALKIN

THE deep cleavage between Russia and the West continues to hinder a settlement in Germany. It had been hoped last month that the Soviet Union, defeated in its attempt to eject the western allies from Berlin, was prepared to reach an agreement with the West. When the foreign ministers' conference opened in Paris, it was thought that perhaps an arrangement could be reached whereby Germany would be unified politically, and commerce between the Russian and western zones of Germany re-opened.

The Russians still want a Germany which will have a strong central government that they could control after the occupation ends. The western allies favor a type of government such as is envisaged under the constitution drafted at Bonn. Elections would be free, there would be freedom of speech and assembly, and the central government would not have the overriding power that Russia would like to see for it.

What the difference of opinion boils down to is this: the west wants the Germans to govern themselves, but the Germans should not be strong enough to make war again. The Russians want a form of government that they could control through the instrumentality of the German Communists. They do not want free elections, free speech or freedom of assembly, and they want all power to be concentrated in the central government.

So deep was this political difference that the foreign ministers' conference could not even come to an agreement on trade between east and west. There is no doubt but what the virtual blockade which bars the flow of goods between the two zones of Germany is proving costly both to the Russians and the western powers. It would be plain common sense to re-open the trade channels not only between the two zones of occupied Germany, but between eastern and western Europe generally.

While the struggle between Russia and the west continues at a virtual deadlock, the Communists in Asia have been moving from one triumph to another.

The Nationalist government is finished, and countries like Britain and France are already making contact with the Communists with a view to resuming trade relations with China. Canada, which loaned \$60,000,000 to the Chinese Nationalist government after the war, is not yet certain whether it will ever be repaid. Since much of the money was spent on armaments, some of them manufactured in Canada, it seems doubtful

whether the Chinese Communists will consider the debt legitimate.

The successful Communist campaign in China will have repercussions on Britain and the Commonwealth that will be felt for a long time to come. Since the end of the war, a wave of nationalism has swept the former colonial areas of Southeast Asia. In India, the desire for independence was met by granting it, and by establishing two new Dominions. The same was done in Ceylon. But China, on the borders of Burma, Malaya, and French Indo-China, countries with a total population of almost 100,000,000 people, could through the successes of the Communists turn the nationalist aspirations of these peoples into Communist channels. For several years, Communist guerrillas have been fighting it out in these countries, in French Indo-China very successfully. It is quite within the cards that in the next 15 years these nations, under the sponsorship of a Red China, will join the countries already ruled by Communists. The Pacific members of the Commonwealth of Nations—India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand, will find themselves in a difficult position.

The solution to this spread of Communism in Southeast Asia perhaps lies in speedier recognition of the nationalist aspirations of the people concerned, and in quicker implementation of President Truman's "fourth point," enunciated in his inaugural address last winter.

Under this plan, funds and technical know-how are to be provided to help raise the living standards of people in backward areas of the world. But thus far little has been done. The United Nations has before it a plan for the expenditure of \$85,000,000 on this objective. But it is still only a plan. By the time it is adopted and executed, it may well be another case of too little, too late. Events are moving fast in Asia, and the West is not keeping up with them.

Meanwhile, affecting all western politics, will be the current economic recession in the United States. In the first five months of 1949, tax receipts were approximately \$3,000,000,000 below revenue for the same period in 1948. It may be that the U.S. Congress will have to cut some of its appropriations for foreign aid during the next 15 months, and will insist that more of the money be spent in the U.S. and less on off-shore purchases. Canada has already felt the effects of this policy, with Britain buying food pro-

ducts in the U.S. that she might effects on the Canadian economy have bought in Canada. No one, and indeed on world economic recession will run, but its felt.

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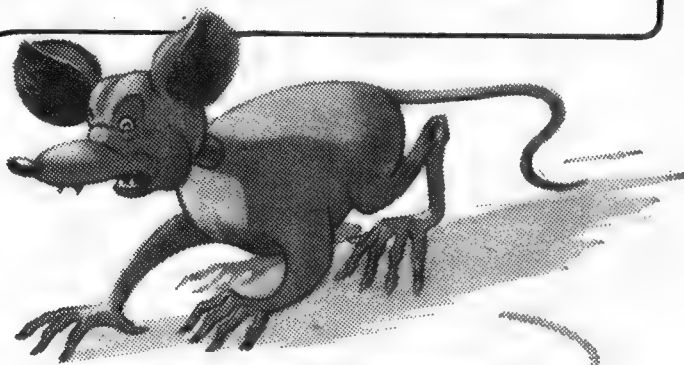
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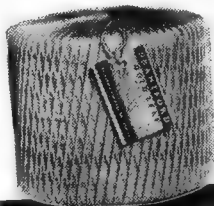
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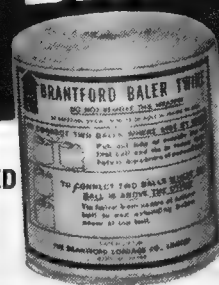


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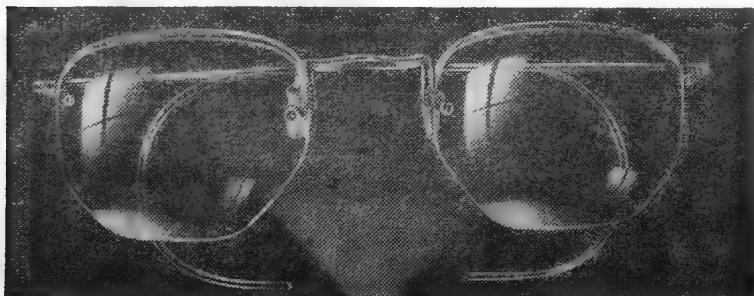
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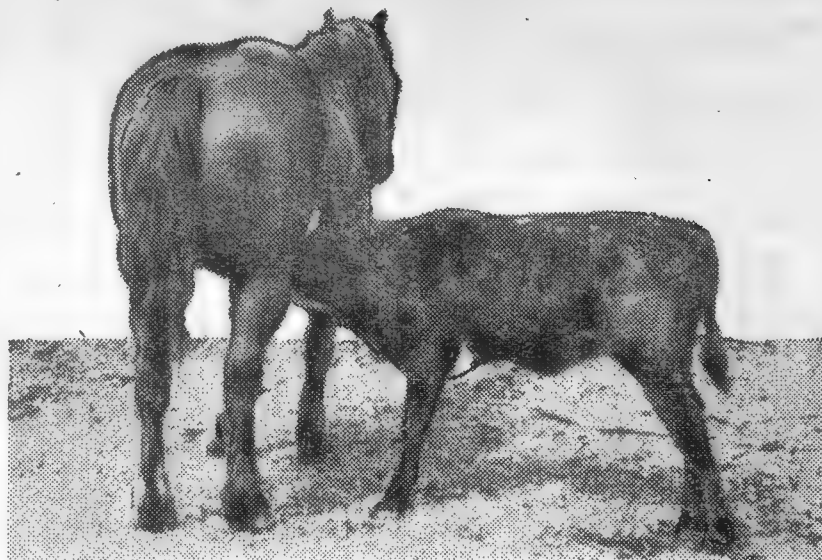
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Beautiful Peonies are aptly called the Roses of the North

By H. F. HARP

PEONIES are now blooming again in our gardens, and no other hardy flower enjoys greater popularity. Enthusiastic plant lovers have called it the Rose of the North. It's distinctively handsome foliage, beauty and fragrance of its flowers is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to all who grow them.

For massing in flower borders against a background of shrubbery, or planted in beds devoted solely to the culture they are unsurpassed. For planting in mixed flower borders they are attractive the whole season through.

Peonies were known Chinese a thousand years ago Medicine by the Chinese. First as medicinal plants and later as food plants, and subjects of garden ornament. In sixteenth century, England peony seeds were used to compound a remedy for that distressing malady — "nightmare."

Being mindful of the plants preference for remaining undisturbed for ten years or more, prospective planters should put a little extra effort into the preparation of the soil where peonies are to be planted.

The chosen site had best be well removed from trees, shrubs or hedges. Peonies that have to compete for moisture and nutriment with these subjects cannot be expected to develop into robust specimens. Trenching, or double digging the whole area to be planted is recommended. Where this is not possible, dig holes two feet across and about two feet deep for each plant.

A few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the bottom layer of soil, but on no account should the manure come in direct contact with the roots when the plants are set. Wood ashes or the refuse of a garden bonfire may be mixed with the top soil with beneficial results.

Where space is limited peonies may be planted two and a half feet each way and will be satisfactory for many years at this distance providing a soaking of water can be given in periods of drought. Where facilities for watering are not available plants set out at three and a half feet each way will not be greatly distressed in dry weather, and plants that are established and healthy give best results at this distance.

Fall Planting Mid-September is best planting time and the sooner the work is completed after this date the better. Spring planting has no advantages; but peonies that have been stored in root cellars may be safely transplanted at this season of the year. Set the plants so that the dormant eyes are about two inches below the surface of the soil after the plants have been thoroughly firmed by treading. If the soil is in good condition for planting — not too wet, or too dry — there is no damage of overdoing the firming of the plants.

Should the soil be in a dry state it will be necessary to give each plant a good soaking of water immediately after planting. By leaving a saucer-shaped depression around each plant the operation of watering will be greatly facilitated. A further firming of each plant will be necessary when the water has seeped away.

Roots having no "eyes" are useless. The top growth is cut off about two inches above the root. Newly set plants should be covered with a few inches of straw the first winter and flower buds that show the following summer, (if any—) should be pinched out when quite small. About three years is required to establish plants that will flower satisfactorily.

Immediately following the season of bloom the work of building up the plants for next year should begin. A handful

of complete garden fertilizer or bone meal should be lightly raked in around each plant. If this is applied immediately prior to a shower of rain so much the better. No further applications of fertilizer will be needed until the plants are showing their flower buds the following summer.

Commercial fertilizers in liquid form may be used effectively at this time. The effect of liquid fertilizers is highly stimulating but an overdose is damaging. Let caution be the watchword, and follow closely the directions on the container. Not more than two applications weekly should be given.

Good Health Peonies are wonder-fully free of insect pests and diseases but not quite immune — Rarely are plant lice found on them. Occasionally thrips and tarnished plant bugs are seen on late blossoms. Ants may be found scurrying over the flower buds, seeking the sweet nectar exuded therefrom. Unless ants make their home in the roots of peonies they do no harm, although they have been blamed for spreading leaf spot and fungus diseases by carrying the spores on their feet. Where they have made their nest in the roots of plants fumigation by means of "Cyanogas" is an effective means of destroying them.

Several fungus diseases attack peonies and can be troublesome in wet seasons. Stem-Rot and Peony Blight are much alike and often confused. Wilting of the stems at ground level at various stages of growth may be caused by either of these diseases. Copper fungicides help to check their spread but will not effect complete control. Nothing has been more effective than maintaining sanitary conditions of culture. The prompt removal of diseased stems and destroying them by fire is recommended where disease is rampant.

The tops of all plants should be cut to soil level in October and promptly burned. The top inch or so of soil that immediately surrounds each plant should be removed in the fall and replaced with a half and half mixture of peat and sand. A light covering of corn stalks or "brush" had best be put on these cut-down plants for their winter protection.

Seasonable Hints

Lilacs. Now that the lilacs have passed out of bloom no time should be lost in cutting off all spent flowers, otherwise if this is neglected the plant will exhaust itself making unnecessary seed.

See that the stakes supporting the *Delphiniums* are tall enough and tie the flower spikes with soft string where necessary.

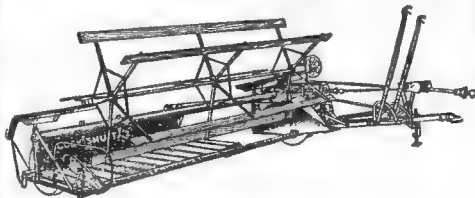
Oriental Poppies, Lupins, and Flag Iris have done blooming now and they may be relieved of their dead flowers without delay. A handful of bone meal raked in around the Iris plants will be of great benefit.

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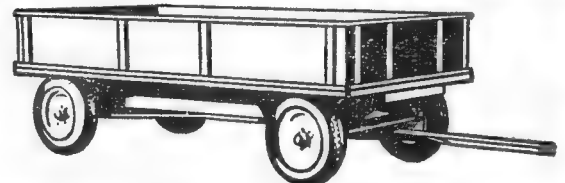
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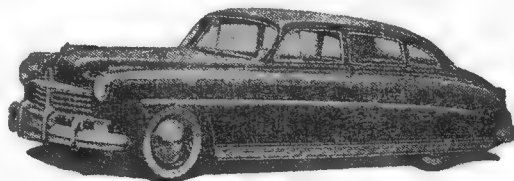
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COYOTES


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A radio commentator on a Western (U.S.) broadcast remarked that drouth was agriculture's number one enemy, but that the coyote now appears to be taking second place. In recent months, reports from farmers all over Alberta indicate that losses in sheep, young cattle, fowl and deer have reached a grave all-time record. Something must be done to control this maulauding outlaw while its breeding grounds and lairs are easily accessible.


The individual farmer, while somewhat handi- capped by restriction laws and fence lines can at least, be on the alert to destroy all coyotes in his own immediate area. The creatures are hard to trap, snare or poison, even where such measures are allowed. The use of planes, wolf hounds, etc., have been quite effective in open country. In bush-lands they cannot do much. Whether a combination of trained trappers, or adequate bounty payments to induce amateurs to take an interest, are the an- swers, it still remains that an aggressive campaign on the part of both farmers and Government is desirable.




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Remains unconvinced

To the Editor:

The Editorial in June appears to be primarily directed against Social Credit Group and against the idea or custom of sending Social Credit M.P.s from Alberta to Ottawa, at the same time suggesting that this group exercises no influence on Government policy just because they are not in the inner circle of the Government caucus.

One can easily infer from this article a contention that numbers constitute right or superior wisdom.

The writer of the editorial uses the term "splinter group" and seems to deride the group principally because the individuals comprising the group are few in number. I might ask the question: Does reform usually begin with large groups or great numbers?

Just what has the Social Credit Group done in Ottawa? How about "continual flow of credit," "just price and compensated price discount" and "dividends" or family allowances?

Was there much talk of implementing these ideas or policies into realities before the Social Credit M.P.s came to Ottawa?

The first two of these were very much in evidence during the late war, and with marked success and what group or groups today condemn family allowances?

In spite of this the writer of that Editorial has the audacity to suggest that the Social Credit Group has had no part or influence in shaping Government policy at Ottawa.

The Social Credit Group have always consistently and persistently argued for reform and never resorted to heckling; they are too serious minded for that.

The writer of the article also makes the statement that when at times the Social Credit members speak (and by the way that is no credit to the rank and file of government members) there may be only one cabinet member in attendance, but please do not forget that this cabinet member's ears are as it were glued to the ground listening to their efforts and suggestions, which are always helpful and constructive.

Need I suggest examples of individuals or small groups such as Noah and his family. Would you or the writer of the article in question call them crackpots because they disagreed with the great mass of humanity of that day?

What about Christ our Saviour? He did not agree with the Scribes and Pharisees who were the elite and learned of that day.

You or the writer of the article seem so sure of yourself that perhaps you would suggest open discussion or public debate on the philosophy of Social Credit including monetary reform advocated by the Social Credit Group. If so, I should like very much to hear from you in hopes we can find an individual or individuals willing to accept such a challenge, and not forgetting the influence the Social Credit Group has had on legislation in Ottawa.

M. O. Rollefson.

Barons, Alta.

Liberal returns

To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation of your Editorial and article by B. T. Richardson in your issue of June. This year I will vote Liberal. I have followed Canadian politics since 1903, voting Liberal till the U.F.A. took political action; then C.C.F. Today the menace of Drew and all he stands for demands positive and effective action. I will vote Liberal.

W. J. Moran.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta.



Rose hips as cold cure

To the Editor:—

In your interesting May issue, Mr. Kerry Wood wrote a wonderful article on "Nature's Pharmacy is Loaded with Herbal Medicines." I was sorry when the conclusion came as I could have read twice as much in so interesting a field. I wonder if time has permitted him to study very far in this direction or if it is a mere hobby with him. We would very much like to read more of his articles or get further information on more herbs, shrubs and trees.

Many years ago my grandmother healed a girl (almost one entire scab over most of her body) from eczema by the juice from the yellow dock seeds found in damp places and bandaged up with plantain leaf seeds against her skin. By the way, this was a cousin to our prospective premier Hon. L. S. St. Laurent.

For many winters my mother and I have had an "all-clear" winter regarding colds by picking rose-hips in October, after a few frosts, then boiled and strained them adding sugar to make it palatable and taking a few tablespoons of it each day. During the war the British discovered rose-hips contain 400% more vitamin C than oranges and minus the acid besides! I don't know if the prairie is as strong in flowering as the brighter species, but I know there is no flavor that brings out the chocolate taste in cocoa to the same level as rose-hips juice. No matter how you stay up, change of weather, etc., rose-hip juice keeps your nose, throat and lungs from clogging up. Truly "the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf for medicine." Surely every obnoxious weed must have been made for some purpose if we could but discover it.

Until fairly recently, plants were the chief source of most of our drugs. The foxglove from Germany, quinine from Java, mandrake from the Carolinas, derris root from Malaya, opium from poppies in the Orient and so many others. Yet with different climates, sand and clay zones (the latter ancient lake or sea bottoms) a person's needs are seldom limited to one zone alone. Wish I could get more information on medicinal values of herbs and shrubs so common in a greater part of Canada. Since all deserts were once seas, could it not be that, as dinosaurs and other sea monsters perished, our sources of petroleum are not really petrified fish oil, since they lived on fish. Or why is there oil on the prairies?

Miss Frances Baird.

Giroux, Man.

Better honey demand

To the Editor:—

We were greatly interested in your editorial in the Farm and Ranch Review of May, 1949, under the heading "A Preposterous Honey Surplus".

We are indeed glad to know that you are a discriminating buyer and appreciate good honey.

We agree that one of the present difficulties stems from merchandising practices on honey. However, Alber-

ta beekeepers are doing something about improving this situation. There are two or three groups in the province packing what you suggest as being a really good marketable product. However, this packing involves receiving of honey from the producer in large containers, then processing and repacking it before selling. The result is that if the producer is to get a fair return, the repacked product must sell for a slightly higher price than the honey going straight from the producer into the trade. I grant you it is worth more; but in our present highly competitive market the trade in Alberta will only absorb a small amount of this honey at present. It prefers to buy producer packed honey which, as you say, may be very coarse and hard and in large unsuitable containers.

The honey producers are not all good salesmen and usually need to realize cash for their season's work. They are inclined to use price as an aid in selling their crop. The result is when the supply of honey is liberal many producers can be persuaded to sell at prices below actual cost of production. Buyers are not slow to sense this situation.

At the present time, consumers in British Columbia are accepting an ever increasing volume of our better packed honey. When the trade and the consumer in Alberta realize the advantages and quality of the better packs, we shall be only too glad to supply them.

Yours very truly,
P. Kowalski,
President Alberta
Honey Producers
Co-operative

Edmonton

Condemns the Wheat Agreement

To the Editor:—

I agree with you that it is foolish of Western provinces to elect C.C.F. or Social Credit candidates for members of Parliament. They do more harm than good in Ottawa. As to Liberal and Conservative parties, there are pros and cons for both of them, only prejudiced persons cannot see it that way.

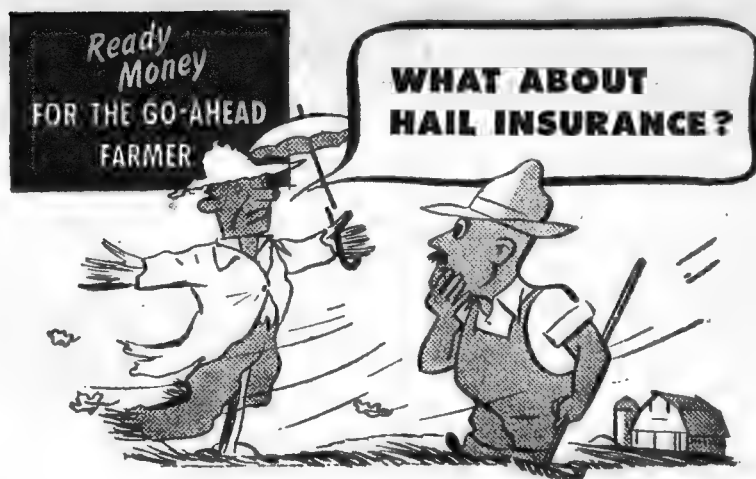
Manipulators on Grain Exchange depressed and raised grain prices sometimes, but on the average it was price according to supply and demand. Some farmers lost, some benefited by it. Grain Growers Grain Co. did well by it, without Socialist Communist dictators, it was operated on the free enterprise system.

One single compulsory grain selling system will not be satisfactory to all farmers, one farmer should not compel the other to do as he does, it is not democratic.

British government is buying grains by more than one year agreements and benefitting by it, but Canadian farmers are losers so far, and they never will gain what they lost, remember that, knowing that you will not print this letter because it is against your ideas,

I remain yours truly,
Consul, Sask. Joseph Kisell, Sr.

Copper Cliff, Northern Ontario, is famous for its nickel mining operations — yet in 1947 its name became more justified as copper production actually exceeded that of nickel.



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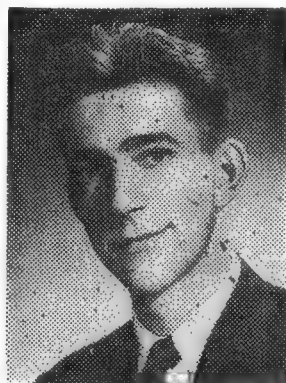
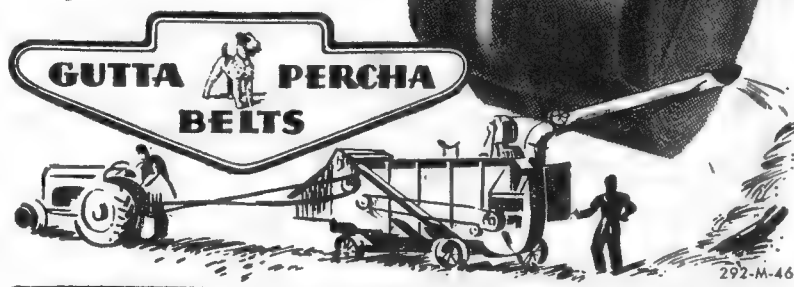
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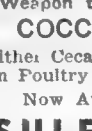
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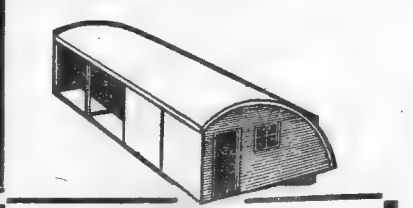
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Here's a nature quiz to answer your questions

By **KERRY WOOD**
(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies,
A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

READERS of this nature column occasionally write letters to the author, asking questions about natural history matters. Some of the subjects involved are of general interest to other farmers, so this month, let's publish a Question and Answer session.

Question: Do we have shrews in Western Canada?

Yes, there are several varieties of shrews native to the west, a representative list being the Common Shrew, Richardson's Shrew, Dusky Shrew, Pygmy Shrew, Short-tailed Shrew, and Water Shrew or Beaver-mouse. Shrews are tiny animals, sometimes nicknamed "Mole-mice". The average size would be around four inches in over-all length, this including the one-inch tail. Shrews have very pointed snouts — a distinguishing feature to help quick identification. They are the smallest carnivorous animals on this continent, preying on a wide variety of insects and on the young and adults of wild mice.

They are noted for their terrific appetites: a shrew will devour an adult field-mouse, which is almost three times the shrew's body size, in the short space of twenty-four hours! Naturalists who have kept shrews in cages for observation report that the tiny carnivores will die of starvation if left without food for a short twelve-hour period!

Shrews are quite plentiful in numbers in Western Canada, especially in woodland belts, but they are rarely seen because of their secretive and generally nocturnal habits. They are definitely beneficial, since they prey mostly on insect fare and help with the continual problem of mouse control. During a grasshopper plague year, shrews satisfy their enormous appetites largely with grasshopper food, catching the insects at nighttime when the hoppers are torpid amid the grass-roots.

When shrews are captured by dogs or cats or wild hunters, the tiny animals emit a strong-smelling secretion which causes the animal-hunter to drop them instantly.

Question: Is the Blue Darter a bad hawk?

The "Blue Darter" nickname has been applied indiscriminately to several varieties of hawks. The arch-winged male Marsh hawk is sometimes labelled that way, so is the Sharp-shinned, Cooper's Hawk, and even the large Goshawk. Marsh Hawks are generally beneficial, patrolling the marshlands and catching large numbers of harmful meadow-mice in the long grasses near the sloughs.

But the other three hawks mentioned are harmful species. The Sharp-shinned is a small bird, only about 11 inches long, while the Cooper's Hawk is around 15 inches in length. Both hawks have the same color scheme: dark blue on the back, with breasts barred with dull reddish and white colors. Both have short, rounded wings and fly with rapid wing-strokes. They are harmful around runs where young chicks are pastured, the Cooper's Hawk in particular accounting for more chicks than any other bird raptore in North America. But Cooper's Hawks rarely attack adult poultry, and are rarely

found far from woodlands. So if woodland poultry keep their young chicks under wire, they can materially reduce hawk losses.

The larger Goshawk, 22 inches in length, blue-grey in color, fast flying with rapid wing strokes and the same short, blunt-winged outline as the Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks, visits our farming belts during the winter season — at which time it will kill adult poultry. These three hawks, all members of the Accipiter group of Short-winged Bird Hawks, are the three Bad Actors of an otherwise noble family.

Most hawks are decidedly beneficial to farmers. The slow-flying, soaring hawks so common to the prairie belt are all beneficial, gopher-killing hawks, but are frequently shot by farmers and sportsmen as "chicken-hawks". These "Blue Darters" or Accipiters are the evil members of a fine family; farmers should try to see pictures of them in bird textbooks to learn the identity of their few enemies and many allies among the much maligned hawk tribe.

Question: Several wood-workers among farmers and youngsters want to know if we have any native woods suitable for lathe-wood.

We certainly have some good ones, even here in the west out of the traditional hard-wood belt. Birch is our commonest hardwood; both the white and "black" or Western Red Birch provide excellent lathe-woods, though all birches are admittedly lacking in attractive colors once the bark has been peeled off. A rather soft lathe wood of beautiful coloration may be obtained from the trunk section of stream-side willows, the creamy sapwood contrasting strikingly with the rich red and brown heartwood.

Knotty sections of Manitoba Maple provide good lathe blanks, while any of the bulgy malformations on trunks of pine or spruce (usually much harder wood than the rest of the trees) are suitable for lathe turning. Such malformations are generally discarded by sawmills, and may be had for the taking by hobby-workers.

Three common western shrubs yielding good lathe-woods are the Saskatoon, Chokecherry, and Silver Willow or Wolf-willow. All three shrubs rarely grow larger than three inches in diameter, but they do provide good table leg and lamp spindles. The Saskatoon and Chokecherry yield a white sapwood with dark brown and grey hearts. Silver Willow is a beautiful wood, the sapwood being a creamy yellow hue while the large heart section closely resembles black walnut in both color and texture.

If you have any old crab or apple trees in your prairie orchard that have died, be sure to save the wood for your lathe. Applewood is not only extremely hard, but often richly varied in color and therefore spins down to a beautiful lamp spindle.

Question: Are snakes good eating?

This simple question came from a young lad living on a Saskatchewan farm. Would any of you hardy souls who have had a wide gastronomic experience care to answer him?

Plumbing systems should be inspected regularly to keep them in working order, and free of clogged drains.

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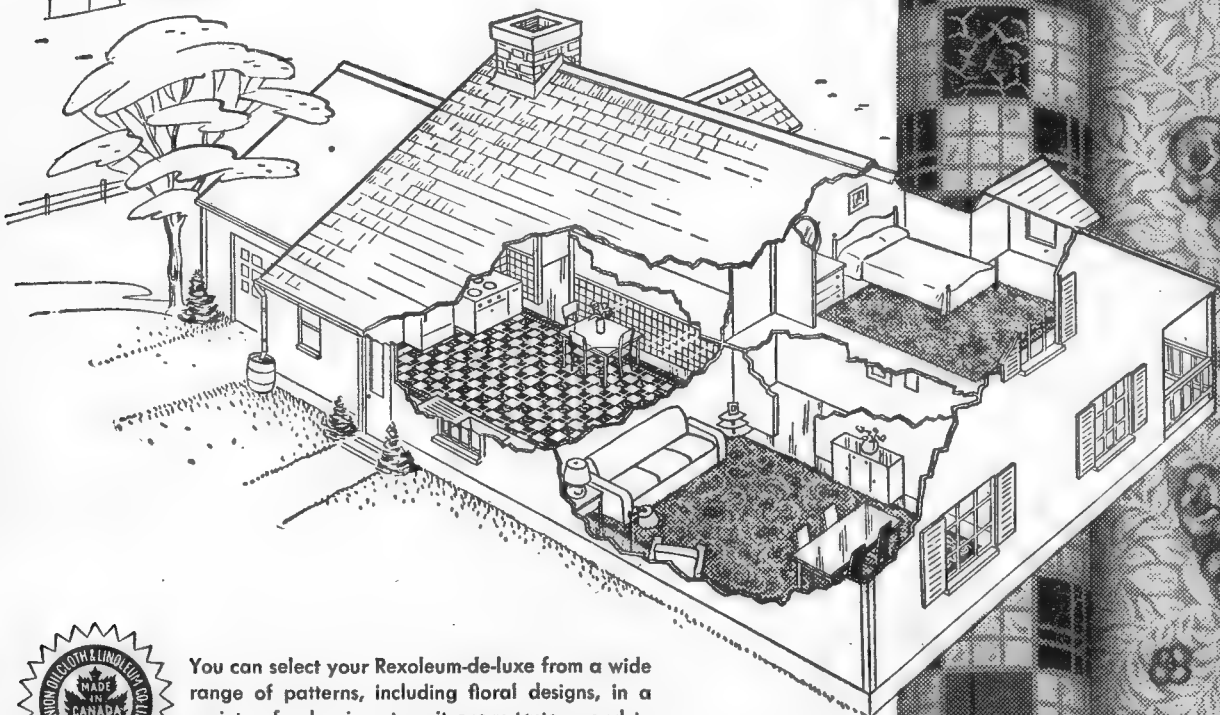
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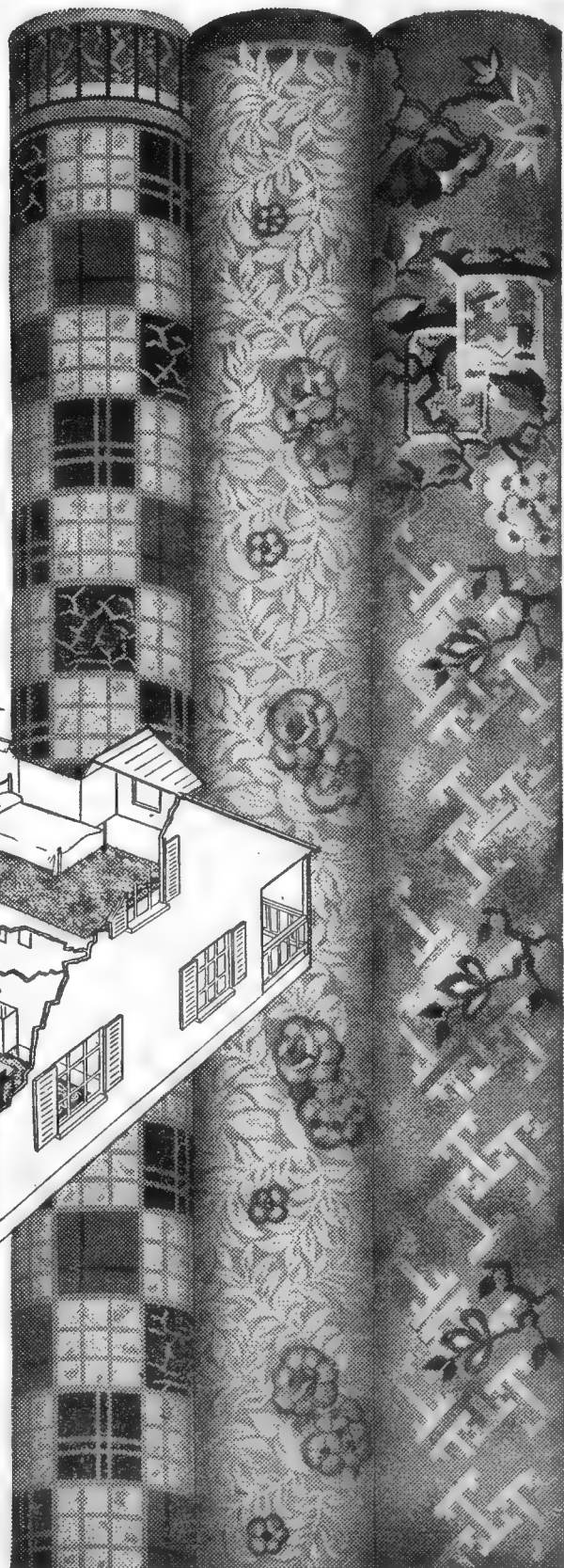
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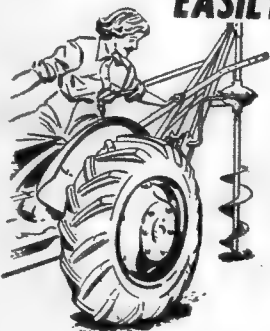
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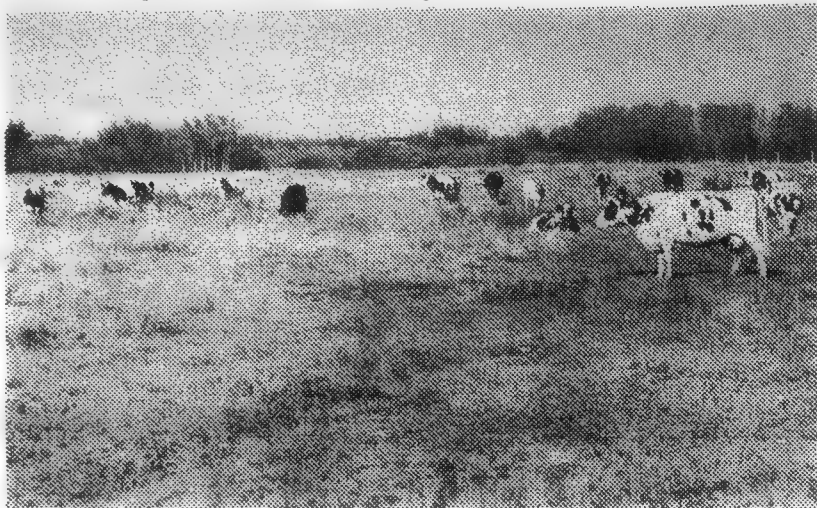
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Write—

M. A. CORY

Medicine Hat, Alta.

University of Alberta dairy herd



Highlights from U. of A. Feeders' Day for 1949

HERE, in a nut-shell are the results of a number of tests made by the University of Alberta, in live-stock feeding:

Anemia prevention in suckling pigs

If maximum protection from anemia

in suckling pigs is to be obtained iron treatment should be begun by the time the pigs are three days old. If started at this age, the dose should be repeated at 10, 17 and 24 days, when young pigs are usually able to supply themselves with iron by picking up feed in the pen.

Alberta grains have some deficiencies

Generally speaking, Alberta grains are hard to beat. They are of good quality and rank high on the basis of weight per bushel. Light grain is the exception rather than the rule. Nevertheless our experiments have indicated that from the point of view of pig feeding most Alberta grains are deficient in protein, lime and vitamins A and D. Pigs fed on grain alone have made poor gains and have required too much grain to make their gains. These shortages have to be made good if best results are to be secured in pig feeding.

Balanced rations

While the addition of one or other of protein or mineral to a mixture of farm grains will bring about improvement in the performance of growing pigs it requires both to balance the ration properly and insure best results. This is indicated by the results of a series of experiments conducted at the University of Alberta during the years 1932 to 1934. Three groups of pigs were included. One group was fed on grain alone, one had ground limestone added to the grain, and a third had both protein and mineral added. The pigs were fed inside the piggery; 1% of salt and 1% of cod liver oil were added to the feeding mixture in all lots. The results are shown in the following table:

PROTEIN AND MINERAL ADDED TO GRAIN

	LOT I	LOT II	LOT III
	Grain+ salt+cod liver oil	As Lot I +ground limestone	As Lot II +protein
Average initial weight	50.7	50.3	50.1
Average final weight	139.1	166.9	200.6
Average daily gain69	.92	1.27
Feed eaten per day	3.64	4.35	4.75
Feed required for 100 lbs. gain	524.8	471.9	373.2

It will be noted that the addition of mineral alone contributed to improvement, but more feed was eaten per day, the average daily gain was increased and the feed requirement for 100 pounds gain was lowered when both protein and mineral were fed.

Pasture Crops

Experiments carried out over a period of several years suggest that when protein and mineral supplements are not being fed, an increase of from 30% to 50% in rate of gain and a decrease of from 20% to 30% in the cost of making gains may be expected when pasture crops are used as compared with pen feeding. Alfalfa has proven the best pasture crop with rape standing next.

Comparative values of grains

When the various grains were compared by feeding groups of pigs under similar conditions, it was found that wheat proved the most efficient grain, followed by barley and then oats on the basis of feed required to produce 100 lbs. live weight of pig. Pigs fed barley and wheat grew

at about the same rate—more than one-tenth of a pound per day faster than those fed oats. The amount of gain produced by 100 lbs. of ground oats was produced by 92 lbs. of barley, 87 lbs. of wheat, and 79 lbs. of grain when the three were mixed.

Grinding grain

Grinding grain for pigs resulted in more rapid gains and a saving in the amount of grain required to place a pig on the market. The fineness of grinding oats and barley did not appear to affect the rate of gain but, based on feed requirements for gain, it was found that 100 lbs. of finely ground grain was worth 104 lbs. of medium ground and 112 lbs. of coarsely ground grain. Soaking whole grain did not prove to be a satisfactory substitute for grinding.

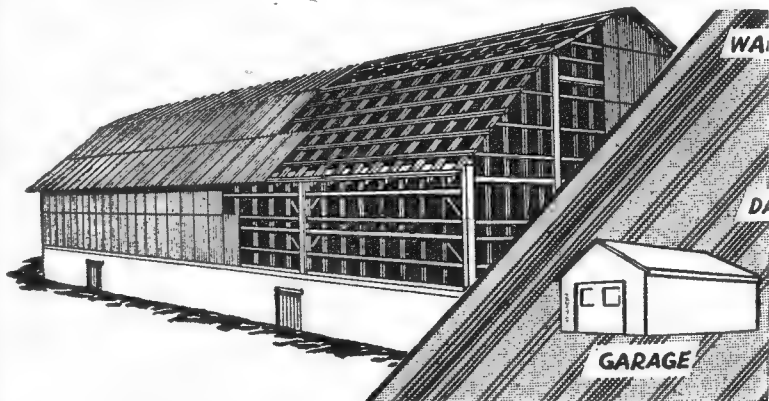
Inside and outside feeding

When inside and outside feeding were compared, it was found that when skim-milk or suitable substitutes are provided in adequate amounts a system of intensive inside feeding can be followed. Pigs may be pen fed satisfactorily from the time they are weaned until ready for market. This system involves more labor but the investment in pasture land and fencing is eliminated and the difficulty of sun-scalding with white pigs is overcome.

Overweight pigs

A considerable percentage of the pigs marketed in Alberta are over the most desirable bacon weights. Overfinish results in the lowering of grades, and many otherwise satisfactory A grade carcasses are graded down because the pigs were held on the farm until they weighed from 220 to 230 pounds. In one particular experiment it was shown that pigs finished to 225 lbs. as compared with 200 lbs. required 40 pounds of additional grain to put on 100 pounds liveweight. Each 10 lbs. of weight put on after the 200 lb. mark had been reached added one-tenth of an inch to the thickness of fat over the shoulder and loin in the carcass.

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Rations for brood sows

From an experiment started in 1944 and carried through to 1948 it was determined that sows fed continuously on a ration of oats, barley, ground limestone and iodized salt weaned an average of only 4.6 pigs per litter as compared to an average of 8.2 for sows fed the same grains supplemented with protein, minerals and vitamins plus pasture in season.

Due to the added expense involved in providing pasture and protein, mineral and vitamin supplements for sows on the good ration the cost of maintenance for this group was somewhat more than 1½ times the cost of maintaining the sows on the poor ration, but the net return over

(Continued on page 19)

File these dates of Morden field days

FIELD DAYS for 1949 are the usual 3 in number at Morden. Visitors are welcome any day of the year, but on these three days special preparations are made to devote all the resources of the Station toward explaining experimental projects, displaying new improved varieties of plants, and demonstrating latest types of imple-

(Continued from page 18)

a period of 3½ years from the well fed sows was four times as large as that from the poorly fed sows.

Value of Cobalt for Fattening Lambs

Object

To determine the effect of feeding cobalt sulphate to fattening range lambs.

Sheep with serious cobalt deficiency symptoms have poor appetites, become unthrifty, emaciated, anemic and finally die.

Previous experiments conducted at the University of Alberta had demonstrated that serious cobalt deficiency symptoms developed in pregnant ewes after 7 to 9 months on a non-leguminous ration of a grass hay plus grain. Since that time additional results have been secured which showed that the feeding of cobaltized salt to pregnant ewes maintained the ewes in a better condition of flesh and increased the size and thrift of the lamb crop.

These findings indicate that rations used in these trials have been deficient in this mineral and, further, that the soils upon which these crops were grown were also low. From the evidence secured so far, no area has been located in which the cobalt deficiency was serious enough to cause severe losses of ewes and lambs maintained under normal conditions. There is, however, good reason to assume that there may be areas in which there is a slight cobalt deficiency which may reduce the gains and thrift of both ewes and lambs without causing development of the more serious symptoms.

Since the non-leguminous rations have proven to be deficient for pregnant ewes, it was decided to find out if the same rations would be deficient for fattening lambs. This could be most effectively determined by comparing the performance of two groups of lambs being fed a common basal ration, with one group receiving cobalt in their salt mixture.

Five such experiments were conducted in Saskatchewan and Alberta under the sponsorship of the National Sheep Committee. The experiment being reported is one of these experiments.

Feeding cobalt to range lambs

Feeding cobalt to fattening range lambs resulted in 8.5% faster gains, greater feed consumption with more efficient feed utilization, and over 13% greater profit than when no cobalt was fed.

These results suggest that the range lambs purchased may have come from an area where the cobalt content of the soil was deficient, and that the experimental ration fed was likewise lacking in cobalt.

The results of this one trial cannot be regarded as definite proof that a cobalt deficiency was involved. However, reports from similar experiments would justify recommending that the feeding of cobalt to fattening lambs be practised to insure against the possibility of cobalt deficiency symptoms developing.

ments and tools. On these occasions experts on plant diseases, destructive insects, the use of weedicides, and in plant breeding come from several other institutions to serve the visiting public. The Station staff always gains valuable information at these Field Days from private growers of crops and gardens as well as from the assisting specialists.

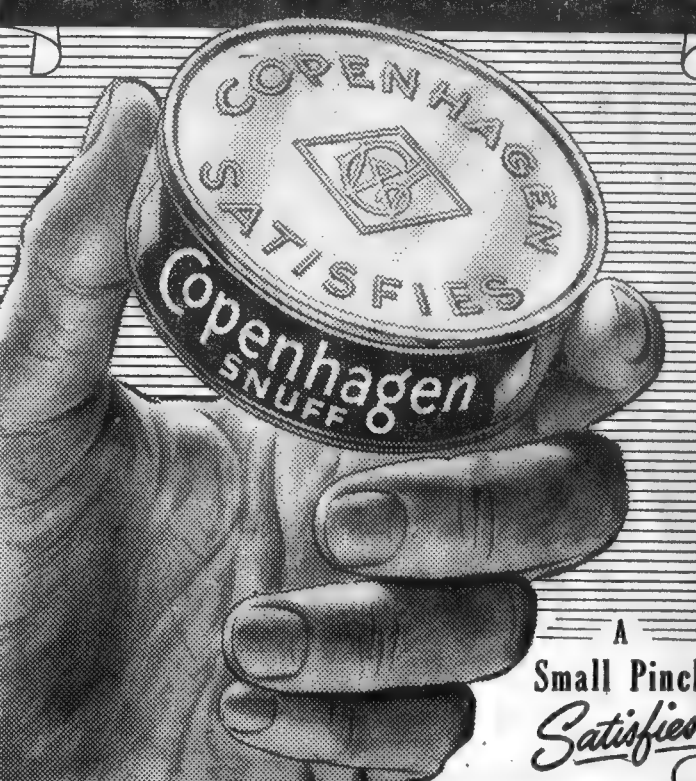
July 23rd—Field Crops Day stresses cereals, rotations, pastures, hay crops, weedicides and general field husbandry. Agriculture is undergoing considerable change in Southern Manitoba. Summerfallow is lessening. Inter-tilled crops are covering a larger acreage. Recent introductions of cereals are of direct concern.

August 6th—Garden and Orchard Day usually draws visitors from long distances. The date is chosen early for the convenience of gardeners who will soon be busy at their local flower and garden shows. This day will feature the use of a portable irrigation unit. Garden crops occupy 220 acres.

September 17th — Corn and Sunflower Day has become popular as these forage and grain crops gain in importance in the western portion of the Red River Valley. The latest hybrid varieties will be studied closely.

Each of the field days is on a Saturday afternoon. The organized program starts at 1:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Many persons come in the morning to make inspection of parts of the Experimental Station of particular interest to them. Coffee and milk will be provided in the picnic grove to those bringing lunches.

COPENHAGEN

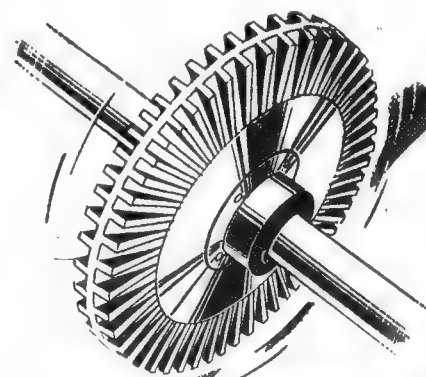


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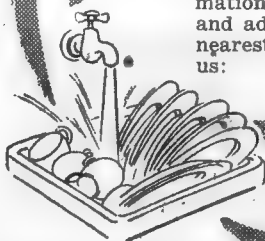
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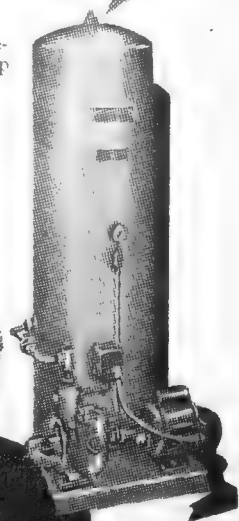
There is no wear — no friction because metals do not touch. Pump end bells can be replaced at nominal cost. A rare necessity.

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Combination bronze and stainless steel construction eliminates all possibility of deterioration from rust or corrosion.



Your garden shrubs appreciate special care in summer

By W. R. LESLIE

WHEN the artist has painted his picture on the canvas his task is complete and his production is fixed. The gardener, in contrast, selects soil for the canvas; trees, shrubs, vines, flowers and grass for paints; and shovels, hoes, rakes and a trowel for brushes. His picture is large, comprising all his home grounds, and it develops gradually over a period of a score of years. Probably no

other art has such general and continuous appeal as that of adorning the landscape.

The landscape specialist looks upon the lawn as the face of a lake. The trees, shrubs, vines and flowers surrounding it form the shoreline and banks.

Thoughts here relate to the shrubs in the plantation during midsummer and later. Some gardeners consider that spring care is all that is required by those various subjects that

make up the shrubberies. The facts are that these plants will repay in generous portion occasional after-treatments. There is the matter of summer pruning, aid against disease and insect pests, removal of faded flower heads, and assistance against painful drought.

Pruning is done to many shrubs immediately after the flowers fade. Examples are lilacs, spireas, mock-orange, and weigelas. The development of a crop of seed is a major drain on the vitality of a plant. Cutting off the faded flowers relieves this loss. Many shrubs are prone to become very dense.

Such condition results in their inside branches suffering from over-shading which ends in early formation of dead wood. Special pruning after flowering is important to the health of such a shrub.

At the Morden Experimental Station experience over a number of years has shown much benefit to Vanhoutti spirea from summer pruning. That popular subject sometimes experiences winter-kill. However, winter injury is usually avoided by cutting back the old flowering shoots at least one-half their length in midsummer. If there are numerous shoots, a few are cut back to the crown thus relieving the plant from having to support too much top. The bush becomes shapely and sturdy. Young shoots develop where wanted. It is the young growth that gives the most prosperous bloom. Removal of surplus wood also lessens the strain on soil moisture, — a vital consideration.

In pruning spireas an exception to the above treatment is noted with Japanese types such as Anthony Waterer and Froebel. Flowers are borne on this year's wood and are most luxurious when the shoots are clipped back to near the ground in April.

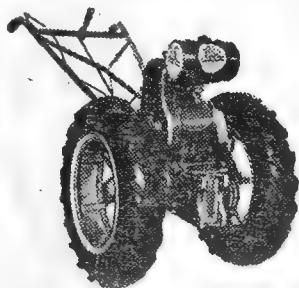
Those shrubs which contribute charm with their showy fruits such as dogwoods, hawthorns, viburnums, cotoneasters, roses, buffaloberries and buckthorns are not headed back. Doing so would disrobe them of their attractive berries. The effective practice is to thin them out by cutting off a few of their oldest large shoots. This opens up the bush and encourages regeneration in the form of lusty young shoots.

All pruning is deserving of thoughtful care. Sharp tools are necessary. Cuts are made on a slant and close to the main branch or to a strong bud. This permits prompt healing and avoids unfed stubs, — which quickly die and besides being unsightly are a hazard for rot and disease invasion.

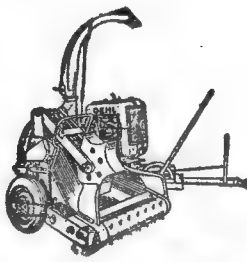
Pests are always with us. Insects and disease may strike any shrub or tree. They usually are bully-like and attack the weak. The first precaution is to keep the subjects in robust constitution by good grooming, — prun-

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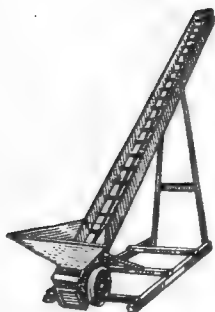


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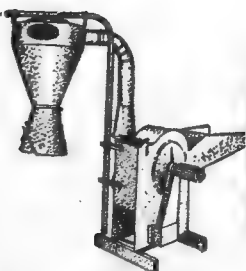
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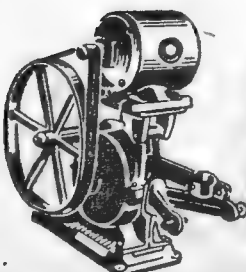
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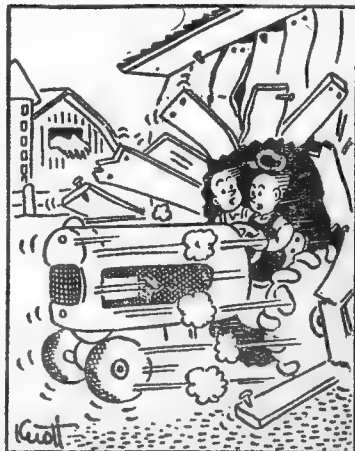
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ing and hoeing, and by supplying ample water and food. Crowding predisposes plants to attack. Suckering plants such as Russian almond, lilacs, roses, and smooth sumac need periodic hoeing to keep them within bounds and so that the main plant continues to dominate its position. Pests combated early are usually easily controlled.

Try a Grass Mulch

Drought is probably the greatest of all causes when there is failure of prairie ornamental plants. Rainfall is scanty. Only a few gardeners practise irrigation. Those who do not have a supply of soft water are at a disadvantage but there are a number of helpful acts to perform. Those arch robbers of moisture and soil food, weeds and grass, are to be given no quarter at any time. Surplus wood, and particularly sucker growths, is removed. Hoeing and cultivating is done at shallow depth so that feeder roots be unmolested. Lawn clippings that are raked up from the sward make a splendid mulch over the ground in the shrubbery. That material is very rich in plant nutrients, it lessens evaporation from the ground, and, becoming pale in color upon drying, it keeps the area cooler by reflecting much of the sunlight.

If hot dry weather is prolonged it is well to arrange a bucket brigade and apply a goodly drink to the shrubs. Watering should continue until the earth is wet to a depth of at least four inches. A light sprinkling is almost useless.

In dry climates it is good policy to give relatively wide spacing to plants and to select species that can tolerate rather droughty conditions in fair comfort. In this category are the small coniferous evergreens such as junipers, arborvitae, and yews. Their roots range only about one-half the distance of most broadleaf deciduous subjects. Among the latter the tamarisks require low water intake. Shrubs with grey or hairy or woolly small leaves are adapted to semi-arid conditions. Thick and glossy leaves suffer less than thin, soft roughened ones. A marked contrast is noted in hydrangea, which requires copious water supply for well-being. Botanists realize their need when according them their name, which is akin to hydrant.

Water as Food

Water is recognized as the main food for prairie shrubberies. Most of these one-time buffalo pastures possess soil that is fat in other necessary plant foods. However, aged shrubs and shrubberies that are planted in close array will enjoy a stimulating application of partly rotted barnyard manure. This natural fertilizer is well applied in late October. The following spring, about the time the buds are swelling, it is lightly forked into the upper three or four inches of soil.

Farm Service Facts

PRESENTED BY.....



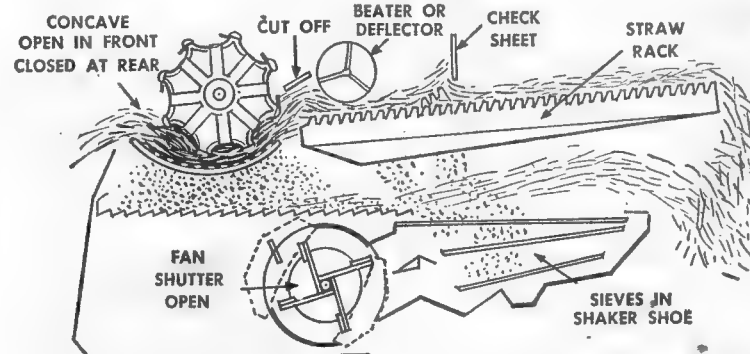
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

ADJUST SPEED OF COMBINE CYLINDER TO YOUR GRAIN CONDITIONS

Most combines have the secondary drives (those operating straw deck, elevators, fans, etc.) taken from the cylinder. If the combine is not doing a good job of threshing and separating it will pay to give special attention to the setting of the cylinder speed. If the cylinder speed is correct, all other parts of the machine should be operating at the speeds intended for them. By observation, the operator can judge whether the speed is correct for the condition and amount of grain passing through the combine.

The speed of your cylinder may be too slow if:

1. Some of the grain is not being threshed from heads
2. Straw decks, grain pan and shoe are overloaded
3. Grain is being lost over the straw deck or shoe
4. Chaff is found in the grain deck.



Running the cylinder of the combine at the proper speed is important for good threshing and separating. Adjustment of the concave is also important.

The speed of your cylinder may be too fast if:

1. Grain is being broken or cracked
2. The straw is being broken too fine
3. Grain is being thrown over the shoe and lost
4. The combine vibrates excessively.

CAUTION: For safety, do not lubricate or adjust the combine while the tractor engine or the combine engine is running, even though the drive mechanism is disengaged or "out of gear."

BALANCED CYLINDER WILL SAVE POWER AND WEAR

Tooth-type and bar-type cylinders use less power and cylinder bearings are subject to less wear if the cylinders are kept in balance. Balance will be maintained if, when a broken or worn tooth is replaced, a new tooth is placed directly opposite the tooth replaced. The tooth which was replaced for balancing may be kept to replace other teeth in the cylinder to avoid upsetting the cylinder balance. New teeth should be drawn into cylinder bars to the same level

as the tops of the other teeth and make sure that all teeth are even.

On bar-type cylinders, if replacement is necessary through wear, it is desirable usually to replace all the bars at the same time, to keep the cylinder in balance. When only one bar needs to be replaced through stone damage or similar mishap, the bar opposite also should be replaced.

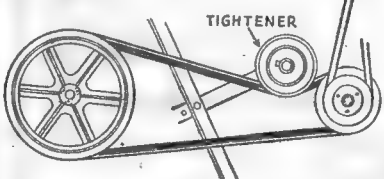
ADJUSTMENT OF CONCAVES

The setting of the concaves can affect the quality of the threshing. Ordinarily they are run as low as possible while still able to thresh the grain out of the heads. When the grain is tough or the chaff is tight, it will be necessary to raise the concaves all the way up at the front by the front concave adjustment. In really tough conditions, it may be necessary to put in extra rows of concave teeth in the tooth-type cylinder or raise the rear adjustment of the concaves in the bar-type cylinder. In some bar-type

cylinder machines you adjust the height of the cylinder rather than the concaves.

V-BELT ADJUSTMENT

Many combines have V-Belt drives. A belt that is too loose or too tight will become overheated and belt and bearings may become damaged. The space between the belt and the bottom of the pulley groove should be $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch so that the maximum belt surface will come in contact with the sides of the pulley groove. Belt tension may be adjusted by the belt idlers.



V-belts drive pulleys best when neither too tight nor too loose. Adjustment is made on the belt idlers or tighteners.

If care is taken to avoid overlubricating bearings close to a V-belt—particularly those on the belt idlers—there will be less danger of surplus grease getting on the belts.

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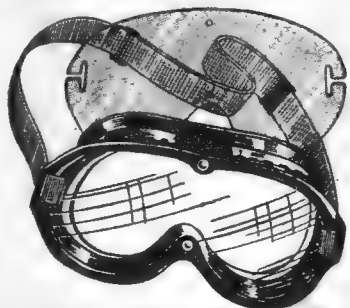
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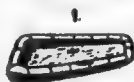
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A new spraying wrinkle



Now they are using helicopters to spray crops. This is a field of onions in Texas.

The pioneer spirit still lives on the prairies

By ELOISE C. DEBOLT
Coderre, Sask.

"THOSE good old days", sigh the old folks with nostalgic regret—"The spirit of the pioneers is dead — a thing of the past", and I a young upstart of these modern times have the audacity to disagree.

Granted their way of life is no more but that "spirit" still lives on in their children and their children's children out here in Canada's prairie west.

A farmer is stricken with a serious illness in seeding time. With one accord his neighbors gather with their outfits and his seeding is completed by nightfall. Surely the spirit behind this generous act is one and the same as that which prompted the early settlers to gather for a "barn-raising".

In a late season in a district far from veterinarians I have seen a man leave his outfit idle in the field while he spent hours in a neighbour's barn lending his layman's knowledge to save a valuable cow. No pioneer can boast of a stronger neighborly spirit than that!

Good Neighbors

I have seen neighborhood women rejoice when an inexperienced young bride successfully raised her first flock of turkeys from eggs they generously gave her. I have seen these same women doing an injured neighbor's weekly wash along with their own — and don't think Grandma had priority on scrubbing boards. There are still a few left in use today!

As for the good times the oldsters talk about, I believe they mean they had the ability to enjoy each other's company without spending money for shows or other entertainment.

We still have that ability. Ask anyone about the rural school house dances. You'll find we can "grand right and

left" as well as our grandparents ever could and as for shows they'll tell you they enjoyed them too when the opportunity finally arrived. I don't think any of them would go back to the old days now in spite of treasured memories.

I quite agree that the pioneers were forced to do without many things but in this competitive world of today it is as much a hardship for a farmer to get along without a tractor and "one-way" as it was for grandpappy to manage without his ox and plows.

A Better World

After all weren't they working for a better world? Their objective was the same as ours today. We want things to be better for our children.

Through years of dust storms and drought and hail and grasshoppers our farmers go staunchly on with hope and faith that another year will certainly bring better returns.

It is this strong spirit of a faith in better things to come that is our heritage from the early pioneers and I maintain it is burning still in the hearts of this generation and will continue to be an important factor in the forging of the "new world of tomorrow".

Do you like this type?

For the past two issues we have been experimenting with the use of larger body type in our news columns. Do you find the larger type easier to read, or do you prefer the smaller type? Or would you like something in between? If you have a preference one way or the other we'd appreciate your telling us. Drop us a note or a post card.

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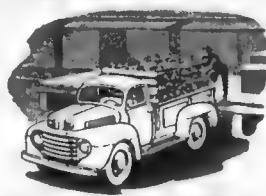
*BONUS: "Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due."

— Webster's Dictionary.



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B.C. cattle raisers urge formation of T.B. free area

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

BRITISH Columbia Beef Cattle Growers' Association in annual meeting in Kamloops passed a resolution asking the provincial minister of agriculture to expedite the formation of a tuberculosis-free area in the interior of B.C., with the exception of Peace River district, by requesting the assistance of the federal department of agriculture.

Stressing the urgency of the matter, members stated that United States regulations governing exports of Canadian cattle had been made more stringent in respect to bovine tuberculosis.

They added that they anticipated that "certain interests" in the U.S.A. would press for further restrictions against Canadian cattle entering the Republic. They added that they were extremely anxious to do business across the line because the U.S.A.

is a natural market for Western Canadian feeder and stocker cattle.

Annual report of B.C. Livestock Producers Co-operative Association showed a net profit of \$2,018.54 as compared with \$11,114.48 for the previous year.

Brian K. DeP. Chance, president, said: A falling of the cattle market, seriously affecting the renting of feed lot space from which good revenue is derived, and increased costs generally, without any increase in commission charges and other services, together with an income tax assessment of \$900 on the years operations, are responsible for the difference."

He added that the affairs of the organization are in sound shape; and that a number of improvements had been made in the co-operative's stockyards in Vancouver.

B.C. Herefords Association hopes to

encourage juniors to take up ranching as a career through the promotion of heifer-raising by youngsters. Some members feel that when a junior fattens a steer and sells it at a sale, the "continuity" is broken, whereas with a heifer, there is continuing interest.

The members decided to study ways and means of promoting raising of heifers by juniors, and to report back at a later meeting.

More than 300 persons attended the official opening of the new station of the Lower Fraser Valley Artificial Insemination Association. There are 28 bulls in the new barn; Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Guernseys.

It is anticipated that 20,000 cows will be serviced this year. In addition to serving the Fraser Valley, shipments are now being made as far west as Duncan, Vancouver Island; east to Kelowna, and north to the Peace River.

The bull farm is located at Milner, near the centre of the Fraser Valley. In addition to the barn, there is a modern office and laboratory, as well as a staff house nearing completion.

Murray Davie, president, B.C. Guernsey Breeders' Association, speaking at a field day in Mission, announced that Dr. A. R. Campbell, Guelph, secretary of Canadian Guernsey Association, would be in B.C. in August, and would judge at Mission Fair.

Airborne Strawberries

When the strawberry season opened a plane carrying 270 crates made a flight from Vancouver Island to Winnipeg. They arrived in good condition. Airlift charges were \$3.98 per crate. After a slow start, the growing season developed quickly under bright sunshine. When the berries did ripen there was the usual rush for labor, with not enough pickers in some districts.

R. C. Lucas, former soap factory chemist, and now manager of the Pacific Co-operative Union at Mission City, has come up with another idea for the sale of B.C. berries. His latest thought is to pack frozen berries in five and 10-pound packages and sell them to housewives in winter for jam making.

This would relieve the strain on housewives during hot weather when fresh fruit is coming on so fast it is difficult to deal with. Mr. Lucas proposed also to market a million one-pound packages of frozen berries.

He says the Union has the most efficient freezing plant on the west coast, and a group of processing plants second to none. New operating units have been established at Lynden, Wash., Abbotsford and Chilliwack. The plants at Mission and Coghlan have been renovated.

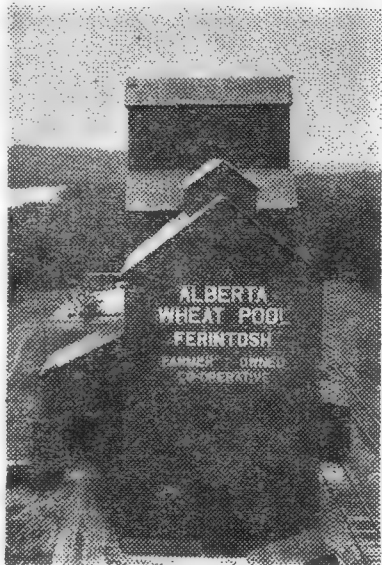
Last year \$200,000 for improvements was voted; and of that \$60,000 has been saved. Cheques totaling \$250,000 were distributed to growers recently. Payments were based on strawberry and raspberry crops.

Plans for an export rabbit pool with truck pick-up service on the west coast to cash in on the Washington state market have fallen by the wayside, according to Jack Simkin, secretary, Vancouver Rabbit Breeders Association.

The good prices and growing demand in Seattle resulted in a special meeting called in Vancouver, but producers found that local markets were absorbing all the bunny meat offered.

Survey also showed that while there are many rabbit breeders on the lower mainland, few are in big-time meat production. There are a number mainly interested in fancy show types. Others are breeding for the petstock market.

Wheat Pool Achievements



The Alberta Wheat Pool was organized by Alberta farmers some 26 years ago. Alberta Pool Elevators started business in 1926. Grain producers of Alberta put up over \$8 million to build Pool Elevator facilities. They did this because experience had taught them that only through the operation of their own co-operative grain handling system could they obtain protection and efficient service. By so doing Alberta grain producers are now freed from the shortcomings of monopoly control.

Alberta farmers have given generous support to Pool Elevators. The openness of operation and efficiency in directing and managing the Pool Elevator system has gained for this

co-operative widespread respect and confidence.

In the years Pool Elevators has been in operation it has paid \$3,892,000 in cash patronage dividends, \$3,531,000 in reserves, and has redeemed reserve contributions from original Pool members to a total of \$4,854,000.

Pool members can increase their reserve holdings by patronizing Pool Elevators. In seasons when earnings warrant same, cash patronage dividends are also paid. It is to the advantage of every Pool member to deliver his grain to a Pool Elevator.

Grain producers can become members of the Alberta Wheat Pool by the delivery of 500 bushels of grain to a Pool Elevator and the securing of Wheat Pool reserves to the value of \$5.00. Your local Pool Elevator agent will be pleased to give advice and assistance if you desire to apply for membership.

You can help the grain growing industry, agriculture in general, and yourself in particular by giving every support to

Alberta Pool Elevators

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

A SHORT STORY

Faulty protection

By MATILDA ROSE McLAREN

AS any other drum majorette, Betty Bradley was used to having people stare at her; but this afternoon her fellow bus travellers made her self-conscious. Why the amused smiles? Horrified, Betty realized her hose was mis-mated . . . and she was on her way to apply for a job.

"I've got to land it," she fiercely told herself. "Hose or no hose. I simply can't go back home and admit the big city was too big for me."

From her purse, Betty slipped the clipped advertisement: "Part time steno. wanted. Must be efficient. \$25 wk. Ask for Mr. Arnold. Gregg Adv. Agcy," Arts Bldg."

Betty looked at her watch. There wasn't time enough to get off and buy another pair of hose . . . if indeed she could find any in the stores. If she didn't get that job, she had just enough money for a return ticket home.

Now Betty wished she had taken the advice of the floor maid at the Girls' Business Club more seriously and not loaned her one brand new pair of nylons to Kitty Kavanaugh that morning. "Don't get chummy with Kavanaugh," the maid had warned. "She'll do you dirt, every time."

But poor Kitty had been so dejected when she discovered her laundry hadn't come back and, since where Betty came from neighbors were neighbors, she had actually begged the girl across the hall to borrow her Christmas present hose.

Nine girls sat in the reception room of the Gregg Advertising Agency when Betty entered. And one was Kitty Kavanaugh!

"Why, hello, neighbor. I didn't know you were job hunting too. May I sit beside you?" asked Betty.

"Sure, come ahead," Kitty removed her coat from the chair next to hers. "The receptionist said we'd have to wait a few minutes. The high mogul is in conference."

"Wonder what type of man this Mr. Arnold is."

"Very austere," the chic receptionist volunteered. "Only perfection counts with him. His steno is just a machine. Unless some one deliberately calls his attention to her, he doesn't notice the girl at all. Mr. Arnold also hires the models for the art department . . . where they must be perfect in appearance. He'll try the whole bunch of you out, like a class, and keep weed-

ing. That's his own way of doing things."

Betty sighed with relief. That type of man wouldn't even see her hose. She'd stood first in speed and accuracy tests before leaving secretarial school. So she wasn't at all surprised when Mr. Arnold, after giving dictation to the whole row of applicants, with his steel gray eyes alternating between the clock above their heads, decided six of the girls bogged down too frequently. With a curt nod, they were eased out of the room. Betty remained one of four to try for the finals. So did Kitty.

Betty smiled. This smacked of adventure. Kitty looked tense.



Illustrated by Watson

His steno is just a machine—

"Ahem," Mr. Arnold cleared his throat. "Now I shall give you a real test, take it!"

The executive had a trick of dictating with rapid machine-gun speed; then, suddenly, slowing up. Long sentences with complicated punctuation, were mixed with snappy short ones. He shouted. Then he whispered. He set his teeth on his pipe stem.

Two girls laid down their tools; shook their heads.

"Type your notes," barked Mr. Arnold.

Betty wanted to laugh. To her, Mr. Arnold wasn't austere at all, just a big boy showing off. Jeepers, this was fun! Her typewriter sang through the transcription. She finished just a split second before Kitty; not a single second before Kitty; not a single erasure.

Without looking at the applicants, his nibs leaned back in his swivel chair to scrutinize and compare Kitty's copy with Betty's. He presently announc-

ed: "Which ever one of you did this sheet is hired."

He held up his right hand. "While typing is perfect on each, margins on this one are in better proportion. Report in the morning, nine o'clock sharp."

"Oh, thank you!" Betty's spirits took a ride. Twenty-five dollars a week. She could stay, go to night school, finish work on her degree. Shouldn't the winner shake hands with the defeated? But Kitty was looking straight at the man behind the desk.

"Mr. Arnold," Kitty said quietly, "don't tell me that in this perfectly appointed office you would permit anything so imperfect as an employee so careless she comes to work in mis-mated hose?"

"Huh? What?" Mr. Arnold leaned over his desk. "Well, no, I should say not. Hm. We couldn't use those in here," he emphasized, while he stared more piercingly. Betty felt as if an X-ray were on her. "I said we couldn't use you in here!" It was a command.

"Yes, sir," stammered Betty. So the maid had been right.

Back in the reception room, Betty shrugged into her coat; jammed her hat on without looking into the mirror back of the receptionist's desk where Kitty was carefully applying make-up.

"Better luck next time, Betty," the successful applicant cooed. "I'll buy you a new pair of socks out of my first pay, two weeks from tomorrow."

"Don't mention them," Betty held her head up. "Plenty more where those came from."

There was a click in the loud speaker on the receptionist's desk. Mr. Arnold's voice boomed: "Hold that girl with the clashing hose. Send her to the art department to model Skinfitt Hosiery. Enroll her at fifty dollars a week."

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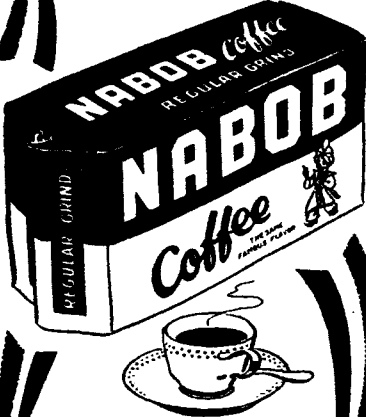
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NOW is the hey-day of summer on the prairie — everything is at its voluptuous peak, yet not at the ripened stage. It is the full, warm, robust middle-age of the year, with good health and thriving, normal life. The good earth, ripe with promise, smiles in contentment. The wheat on the summer-fallow is in full shot-blade and even with my shoulder. Clover and alfalfa have come quickly to their blooming, potatoes carpet their patch with thick, bushy green crowned with beautiful, narcissus-like flowers. I do not wonder that Louis XII chose it to adorn the lapel of his kingly coat when Sir Walter's discovery was introduced to France. The potatoes will indeed grow still larger but will never again look so fine. All this in spite of a cold dry spring, but so quickly did the rich, black Alberta soil respond to timely rains and sunshine.

The earth of fields and gardens had become powdery dry and when cultivated lifted clouds of dust. Memory recoiled from those agonizing dust-storms of thirteen years ago. But at last came the rain and all night long the life-giving

IT is music in any woman's ears to hear it said "she sets the best table for miles around", for good cooking is an important part of good living.

The bride, who is taking charge of a home for the first time, finds it quite different from helping at home, for now everything seems to demand her attention at once.

The home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, have many ideas for the inexperienced cook.

A good recipe never goes out of style but it may be adapted to meet the present need.

The old ways, well tried
May be your guide
The new ways, with science
applied
Will be your pride.

Allowing for the poetic license of this jingle, it carries a truth. Grand-

Country Diary

drops fell like a benediction on the suffering land. There was not a breath of wind, the rain came softly and steadily, as though Nature had drawn a long sigh, repenting her inflexibility of past days, and had begun to weep silently and copiously.

Every house should have a room up near the roof (most farm houses do), where in season one can be soothed by a lullaby of rain-drops on the roof. I know of no pleasanter, more soothing music than that made by the long-awaited rain in the night. How comforting to listen to it, tapping on the shingles, whispering among the poplar leaves, tinkling in the eaves-troughs, drumming in the downspouts, all in harmony and repetition like a fugue.

Once, sleeping in a granary with a tin roof, I remember the wild music of the rain-drops — they hit the roof like the clash of cymbals. Then, as though tap-dancers with steel shoes were skipping over a stage the

big drops let out a clattering roar like a Rachmaninoff Prelude.

The brown bird singing in a near-by poplar symbolizes the spirit of morning after rain. His song is an invitation to enjoy the freshness of a new day, not a peremptory order to be up and about the everlasting chores. The brown bird knows no master — he sings on impulse, rejoicing in the nectar of the gods, and as I listened, away he flew to join his mate who had discovered a veritable oasis of clear, cool water caught in a cabbage leaf. How good to see the joyous flutterings and splashing and hear the chattering of those two!

There is one exquisite fragrance in the air after rain, as I smelled it this morning and many times. To quote the lovely words of a famous poet — Swinburne —

"The leaves smelt sweet and sharp of rain,
And therein fell
Sweet sounds wherewith the green waxed audible."

He might well have been speaking of a July morning in Alberta after rain.

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The Bride's Day of Tricks

mother's ideas, however good, could have been improved by accuracy. Here are some good rules.

Follow the recipe exactly and use level measurements. Measure dry ingredients first.

Beat egg whites before yolks so the beater will not have to be washed twice.

Use small saucepans when making sauces. Most sauces should be cooked over very low heat or in a double boiler.

After a mixture boils, turn the heat low. (Water can get no hotter than boiling).

Taste all foods before serving.

Peel onions under water to prevent tears.

To blend flour and water for thickening, put in a small jar, screw the top tightly and shake. Use the

amount needed. Keep the remainder in a cool place for future use.

Grease the saucepan in which chocolate is to be melted. You will not waste chocolate and the pan will be easy to wash.

To prevent macaroni or spaghetti from boiling over when cooking put a teaspoon of fat in the water.

To make crumbs the easy way, put the dry bread or crackers in a clean tea towel, gather the corners in your left hand and with the right hand, work the bread until it is crumbed. No crumbs on the floor and no rolling pin to wash.

When custard sauce or cooked salad-dressing curdles, remove it from the heat at once, pour into a cold bowl and beat vigorously with a rotary egg beater.

Start bacon frying in a cold pan. Roast the bird with breast down. It keeps the meat moist. Turn breast up for the last half hour to brown.

Flour the meat for stew in a paper bag. Mix flour and seasonings in the bag. Drop meat in and shake until each piece of meat is well coated.

The Dishpan Philosopher

MOST city folks seem to agree that farmers get their living free. The dairy and the chicken-yard as Eldorados they regard, where eggs and butter, milk and cream, flow in a rich and steady stream. While butcher items on the hoof to them of groaning boards seem proof. They just forget that pigs and lambs can not deliver chops and hams to help out farmhouse pantry shelves unless they are well-fed themselves. The animals are all alike — if meals are scant they go on strike. So grain and fodder for their keep the farmer has to sow and reap.

Yes, city folks with little jags of this and that in paper bags are apt to have a muddled view of what the country people do. They've no idea what it takes to raise "free" butter, eggs and steaks.



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Let's Ask Aunt Sal

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INQUIRING ladies wrote to this department from three different provinces recently . . . but their questions proved that the problems they come up against in their daily work are all pretty much of a kind. Starting from the west coast and working east, we'll talk about these problems right now.

QUESTION: My textured living room walls and ceiling are soiled from the furnace register. Can you tell me how to clean them? (Mrs. J.W.P., Victoria, B.C.)

ANSWER: I can feel for you Mrs. P. for I've had that type of problem to handle over and over the past five years. I've used each of these in hot water . . . vinegar, ammonia, kerosene and water glass and a stiff brush and lots of elbow grease (arm action) and I've managed to get good results for all the agents mentioned are good to rout smoke and soot stains but I found most of them very hard on my hands. I had the best results using the new soap substitute, "Spick and Span". I don't as a rule mention commercial products in this column for it's called "free advertising" but I will do in this case for in my opinion it's the best yet.

QUESTION: I am very anxious to get the recipe for "Lady Fingers". they are very light in color, oblong in shape and about 3 inches long and would just "melt in your mouth". (Mrs. J.A., Medicine Hat)

ANSWER: I hadn't thought of making these for so long, but your request made me hungry for them. Here is my recipe for Ladyfingers. 3 eggs (separated), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup confectioners' sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted cake flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt . . . (This only makes a small batch so I'm sure you'll want to double the ingredients). Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Beat in sugar gradually. Beat egg yolks until thick, fold into egg whites, then fold in vanilla, flour and salt. Shape into "fingers" on baking sheet that has been covered with heavy paper. Sprinkle with additional confectionery sugar and bake in moderate oven 10 to 12 minutes (Simply grand with ice cream!)

QUESTION: I have some very fine embroidery to do and I find that my finger tips have become so rough that they catch on the thread. I have used hand lotion and lemon juice but the roughness has not left. Can you suggest something different? (Mrs. F. Smith, Saskatoon)

ANSWER: I think you'll get good results and quickly too if you wash your hands in alum water just before embroidering. Use about 1 tsp. alum in a small basin of water. Of course continue to use hand lotion too. Any lotion that has glycerine in it suits most skins best.

QUESTION: How can I clean dirty pillows that are filled with good goose feathers?

ANSWER: I expect it's the feathers especially you want cleaned. Slit one corner of the pillow and empty the feathers into a clean flour sack that has this preparation inside it. 1 cup flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup powdered borax. Baste the end firmly and shake the feathers around inside it. Hang on the clothes line and air them but hang in the shade . . . NOT IN THE SUN. Either make new ticking for the feathers or wash the old ticking and replace the feathers into it.

QUESTION: I would like to know how to steam fish, especially salmon.

ANSWER: Oil the upper part of your double boiler, lacking a real steamer. Place fish in it and set over boiling water. Sprinkle fish with salt and a few drops of lemon juice. Cover and boil vigorously allowing about 15 minutes to each pound of fish.

QUESTION: Is there any way to keep a sweater from "itching"? (Mrs. T., Lethbridge)

ANSWER: It will help a lot if you add some glycerin to the rinse water when washing the sweater. About one tsp. to a basin of lukewarm water.

QUESTION: How do you prepare a cast iron frying pan?

ANSWER: Here is the remedy given in my most modern encyclopedia (I haven't tested it personally) . . . Melt $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce powdered camphor in one pound of lard and add enough black lead to give it a dark color. Clean iron surface, apply the mixture and leave on 24 hours. Remove with paper towel or clean cloth. This treatment is only advised for new iron utensils. But care should be taken when putting any away for some time. It is advisable to rub with glycerin or melted paraffin. . . . And here's another trick that is worth knowing . . . if you boil vinegar in a new frying pan you'll keep food from sticking to it.

QUESTION: I've tried several times to make a chiffon cake. I always have the same trouble . . . a heavy coarse strip at bottom of the pan. The rest of the cake is fine textured and light. What am I doing wrong to cause this? Would you also give me your favorite recipe for this cake? (Mrs. T.B., Harmatton, Alta.)

ANSWER: First there is this instruction about making chiffon cake . . . **THE EGG WHITES SHOULD BE MUCH STIFFER THAN FOR ANGEL FOOD OR MERINGUE . . . DO NOT UNDERBEAT.** Try placing a greased paper on the bottom of the cake pan (even if you use a tube pan and have the sides ungreased). You may have the bottom of the oven too hot . . . do you place the oven grate on bottom of oven? This is a good idea.

Here is a fine recipe for

ORANGE CHIFFON CAKE

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted cake flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 3 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooking oil, 5 unbeaten egg yolks, 2 tbsp. grated orange rind, juice of two medium oranges plus water to make $\frac{3}{4}$ cups, 1 cup egg whites (7 or 8), $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cream of tartar.

Sift cake flour once. Measure. Add sugar, baking powder and salt and sift into mixing bowl. Make a "well" in the flour and add cooking oil, unbeaten egg yolks, rind, juice and water. Beat until smooth. Place egg whites into large separate bowl. Add cream of tartar and whip until whites form in STIFF peaks. Pour flour and egg yolk mixture from first bowl gradually over whipped egg whites gently folding with rubber scraper until blended. Do not stir! Pour into ungreased 10 inch tube pan 4 inches deep and bake in moderately slow oven for 65 minutes.

NOTE: Readers are invited to send in their household queries to Aunt Sal care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. Any home-making advice or recipe will be supplied in these columns.

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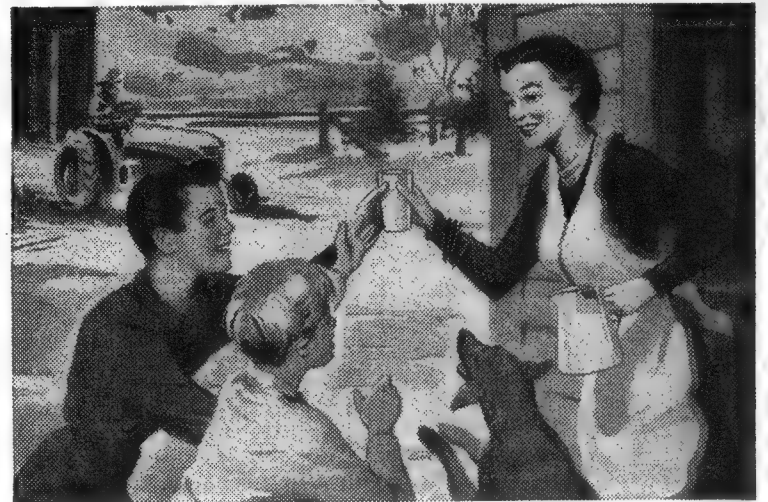
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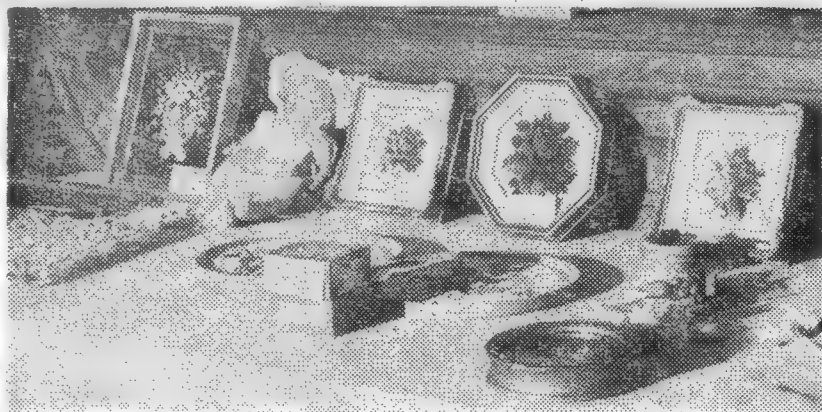


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By NAN SHIPLEY

THE Art and Handicrafts Exhibition sponsored last October by Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd. contains the nucleus of an institution capable of wide national growth.

This unique event neither demands entry-fees nor offers prizes — the display is arranged solely as an outlet for the clever and beautiful work produced by rural residents in their spare time — many by oil-lamp light.

However it is doubtful if the first Exhibition, and those scheduled to follow, would ever have materialized without the efforts of Miss Edith Shields, who by her unceasing work to reduce the cultural disparity between the country and the city citizens, has lured to the surface latent talent within many amateurs denied the benefits of special classes in handicrafts so common throughout most Canadian cities.

As far back as 1925 the Company established an Educational Mailing Library, which under the direction of Mr. J. T. Hull grew to become the largest maintained by a co-operative organization in North America. By this service the loan of books on any technical subject is made freely and without cost to any rural resident seeking special information.

Miss Shield's idea was to make reading for relaxation as easily obtainable and in 1938 packed five hundred volumes of fiction biography, historical novels and books of poetry. Thirty or forty books were packed to a crate and these shipped to small elevator-points where upon delivery of his grain a farmer might pick up two or three novels for family reading. The crates travelled from one small community to another so that a constant stream of new titles was available.

In less than four years the number of books packed increased from five hundred to three thousand with requests for the Travelling Library Service pouring in from many new districts!

The gratifying success of this venture proved to Miss Shields that the interests of people living in one part of the country were practically the same as those living in another section, regardless of population, and she immediately looked into the possibilities of a second project.

In January 1947, with the blessings of her Company directors and the valuable co-operation of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, she started the Travelling Art Exhibit on its way to forty different little towns.

The Curator of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, Mr. A. J. Musgrove, personally selected the pictures which were to be crated and handled in much the same manner as the library books. He also prepared booklets of brief biographical sketches of the artists represented which accompanied the crates.

The prints were all the work of Manitoba artists — men and women making their living in classroom, office or store with only part-time to devote to their hobby — a point not overlooked by those who visited the "little galleries" hung in country school or community hall for the people's enjoyment.

It was inevitable that her sympathetic contact with so many people should bring Miss Shields in direct communication with dozens seeking a release for their creative abilities. This fine woodcut was the work of a young farmer whose cabin was snow-bound three months every year; this eight-foot mural the ambitious attempt of a school boy to record in vivid colour a small page from Can-

ada's history; this exquisite shell-picture the work of a busy mother to break the monotony of her daily routine; this beautifully tinted flower-picture the painstaking task of a young girl crippled since birth.

Some means of bringing this handicraft to public attention must be found to inspire the hobbist to greater and finer effort for although most creative work is accomplished in solitude the results must receive an appreciative audience if the artist is to continue production. Country fairs are a good medium but the audience is limited and the competitive spirit often discourages those shy of their lack of adequate training. Besides Miss Shields was eager to give city dwellers an opportunity of seeing the high standard of handicrafts produced by country folk.

When news of the Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg was broadcast more than one hundred and fifty items reached Miss Shields' desk. Clay-modelling, woodcuts, needlework, paintings, weaving and many other ingenious articles created by clever fingers.

Among the spectators were members of the Junior League of Winnipeg an organization which has for the past eleven years conducted art appreciation in the city schools. Their collection of more than a hundred paintings — reproductions of such famous old masters as Van Gogh, Rembrandt, Watteau and others, are of the highest educational value and Miss Shields was most enthusiastic regarding their adoption into her well-organized circuit-system. For this addition means hundreds who have never seen the work of world-famous artists now have that splendid experience.

The Travelling Library Service and the Travelling Art Exhibits have done much to kindle ambition and develop the creative urge in many Manitobans and now the establishment of the Art and Handicrafts Exhibition marks a notable mile-post in Canadian rural and urban relations. This unity of mutual interests engenders mutual respect and admiration and the more wide-spread this feeling becomes the greater our national unity and spiritual tranquillity.

Rural Manitoba has displayed its hidden cultures; urban Manitoba has coaxed it into an ever-widening spot-light, and what one young visionary woman has been able to achieve supported by a large co-operation, could surely be attempted in other provinces. Already some have adopted one or more of the Travelling Services and many requests have been received from various parts of rural United States requesting information on the different projects.

The amazing fact of the whole programme is that Miss Edith Shields has never lived on a farm.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

Oranges for healthful meals

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

THRIFTY homemakers will be happy to know that the small oranges that they find on the market are top quality fruit. For that reason they need have no hesitation in buying them for the many family meals that they are preparing during the warm summer months. After years of observation scientists have determined that Mother Nature puts the best of everything into the size of fruit that she makes most abundant. This year's oranges run smaller than usual, they have better flavor, are sweeter, and have more juice as well as more vitamin C. Because they are plentiful, thrifty housewives will be delighted to find them lowest in price, too. This means that they can include them generously in their meals which is a good idea since the vitamin C present in oranges is one that our bodies can't store; thus we should make sure to get some every day. And what better source than from delicious oranges?

Whether we call it orangeade, lemonade, or punch, any drink with lemon or orange base is sure to make a hit during warm summer days for garden parties or back porch mid-afternoon snacks, as well as any time of year! For a delicious Pink Lemonade that is a "must" for any child's party, and a refreshing beverage any time, mix the juice from 6 lemons with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, 6 cups of cold water. Add just enough pure red food coloring to make the beverage the right shade of the inimitable pink, then add chipped ice

or ice-cubes. This, with a cream cheese dip surrounded by crackers is sure to win warm weather friends and influence people to ask just how you made the delicious drink!

This orange-and-lemon punch is really elegant enough to serve at a shower or birthday party. Try it and see for yourself! Make a syrup by boiling a pound of sugar and 2 quarts of water together for about 5 minutes, then cooling. When cool add 1 quart of lemon juice and two quarts of orange juice, and 2 tblsp. of grated lemon peel. When ready to serve add 2 quarts of sparkling water and pour over ice. Garnish with lemon and orange slices.

For an ultra-special starter the next time you have really important guests, here's a treat that is not only a gastronomical treat but one to the eyes. Make fluted cantalope sections by dividing the melons into serving pieces, then fluting the edges by cutting into points. Remove seeds and fill centers with orange sections and sliced strawberries (or other berries, frozen, or in season). Add a mint leaf for color . . . and listen to the "ohs" and "ahs". A perfect first course, and one that can pinch hit as a dessert, too!

Another excellent orange salad is made by overlapping orange slices, adding a few halved strawberries and topping the whole with lemon sherry. Here, too, is a double-duty dish . . . a fruit delight that can be salad or dessert. When lettuce is high in price this fruit arrangement will be effective on colored plates, such as deep blue or rich green.



LUSCIOUS CHERRY PIE

- 2 cups cherries, pitted
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cherry juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon almond extract
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup white sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup brown sugar
- 3 tablespoons quick tapioca
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 recipe plain pastry

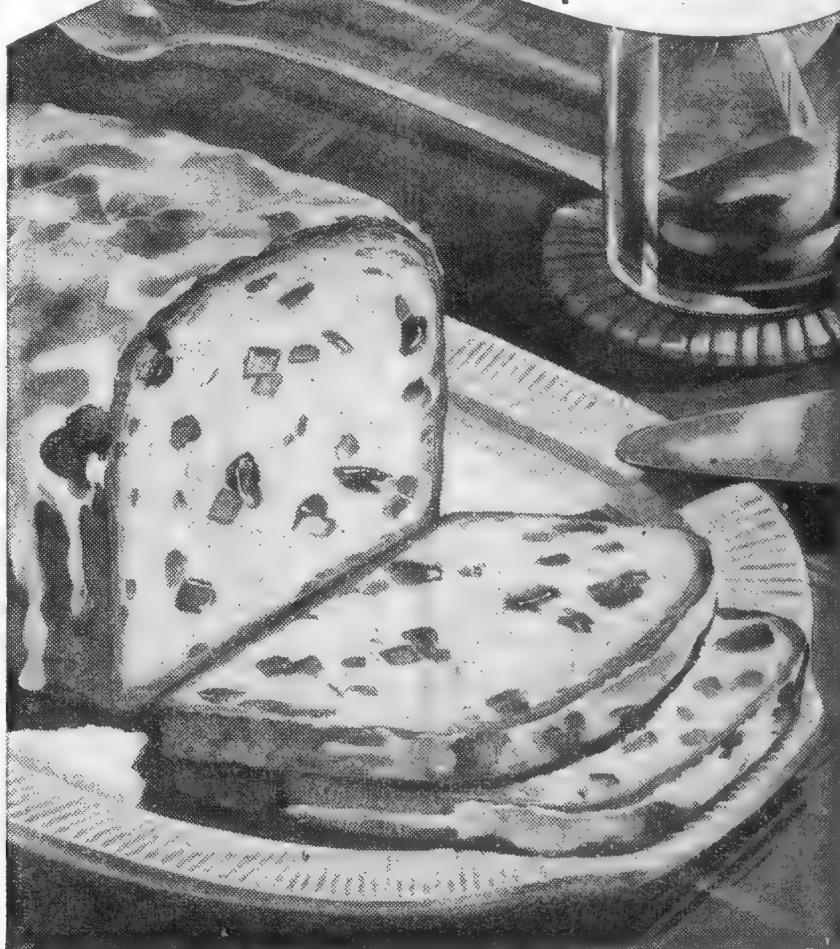
Combine cherries, juice and almond extract, sugars and tapioca; let stand 15 minutes. Pour into 8-inch pastry-lined pan, dot with butter. Adjust top crust and flute edge. Bake in 450-degree oven 10 minutes, then in 350-degree oven 30 minutes.

RHUBARB CRUNCH

- 2 cups diced rhubarb
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ cup white sugar
 - 2 level tablespoons flour
- Arrange rhubarb in a greased baking dish and sprinkle with the flour and sugar mixture. Mix the following as for pie crust, except that you leave it in crumbs:
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ cup rolled oats
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter

Sprinkle this mixture over the rhubarb and bake for about 40 minutes in a 300-degree oven. Serve it warm.

Sweet Summer Special!



Try this frosty FRUIT LOAF!

- A Mid-Summer Day's Dream come true! Tinkling iced tea and this tempting Frosty Fruit Loaf—so light, so luscious, made with modern Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

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- In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, thoroughly dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.
- Sprinkle with dry yeast. Let stand 10 minutes.
- THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe).

Get a month's supply. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

FROSTY FRUIT LOAF

Makes 3 Loaves

- Measure into large bowl
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup lukewarm water
 - 2 teaspoons granulated sugar
- and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of
- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast
- Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. In the meantime, scald
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk
- Remove from heat and stir in
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
 - 1-1/4 teaspoons salt
 - 6 tablespoons shortening
- Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in
- 3 well-beaten eggs
- Stir in
- 3 cups once-sifted bread flour
- and beat until smooth; stir in
- 3 cups mixture of washed and dried seedless raisins, quartered candied cherries and slivered mixed candied peels

- Work in
- 3 cups more once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough and divide into 3 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Shape into loaves; place in well-greased bread pans ($4\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", top inside measure and $2\frac{3}{4}$ " deep). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 45-50 minutes. Cool and ice with Plain Icing.

PLAIN ICING

- Combine
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted icing sugar
 - 2 teaspoons milk
 - $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon vanilla
- and beat until smooth;



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(Continued on next page)

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B.C. to test effects of fire on wooded cattle ranges

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

NUMEROUS forward steps in the rebuilding of the West are being undertaken at the Dominion Experimental Range Station near Kamloops. One of the most interesting, and one which may have far-reaching results is concerned with the experimental burning of wooded areas on cattle ranges.

As readers of *Farm and Ranch Review* are well aware, there are many arguments for and against the burning of forests. One test fire has already been carried out in the Williams Lake area, but some time will elapse before there is a report on the results.

Time will be required to study the effects on the soil, and the new growth of plants which will come up on the burned-over area.

Another test fire is to be made at Pass Lake, about 15 miles

northwest of Kamloops. The bush in question is a terrible tangle of deadwood, result of disease some years ago; and in among the rotting trees a new growth of scrub is coming through. This region of snags bears no commercial timber, and the whole area is a menace to cattle.

Following this burn, government scientists will study the effect on reproduction of range forage, and the effects of soil moisture and run-off. Tom Willis, superintendent, says some time will elapse before the results will be known.

Sagebrush has taken over many thousands of acres of range in the Kamloops region,



W. H. T. Mead, who was recently appointed Livestock Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

"Part of our re-seeding program this year is being undertaken with the use of pellets containing seed, soil, fertilizer and moisture, calculated to give the seed a good chance to root. We wish to determine if this approach has merit; and if successful will be carried out on a larger scale by aircraft.

"One of our first experiments in addition to range management research is a study of pine needle poisoning which is prevalent in the Merritt-Princeton region.

"Experimental plots in plant nurseries are being established at Kamloops headquarters for irrigated land, dry land, and land subject to flooding. A system of sprinkler irrigation has been developed on the bottom lands near Kamloops. Sprinkler experiments will continue all summer."

There are about 20 persons employed on this new range station. These include six technicians.

Do you like this type ?

For the past two issues we have been experimenting with the use of larger body type in our news columns. Do you find the larger type easier to read, or do you prefer the smaller type? Or would you like something in between? If you have a preference one way or the other we'd appreciate your telling us. Drop us a note or a post card.

and scientists are developing a program to get the sage out and give the grass another chance.

Mr. Willis says: "Re-seeding on open range has been initiated at Riske Creek, mostly to crested wheat grass. There is also a series of plots on which we are using new types of grass at present not on the market.

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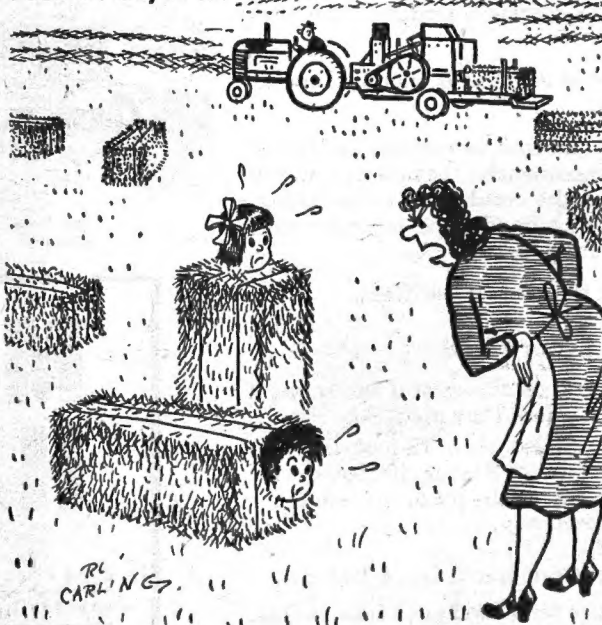
'British Farm Mechanization' brings you up-to-date information on the development of British agricultural engineering. Farmers and repairers will find helpful information on repair and maintenance including large-scale diagrams of modern British tractors. Importers and agents are kept informed of new machinery available. Technical articles on machinery design and current news of mechanization from all parts of the world are published regularly.

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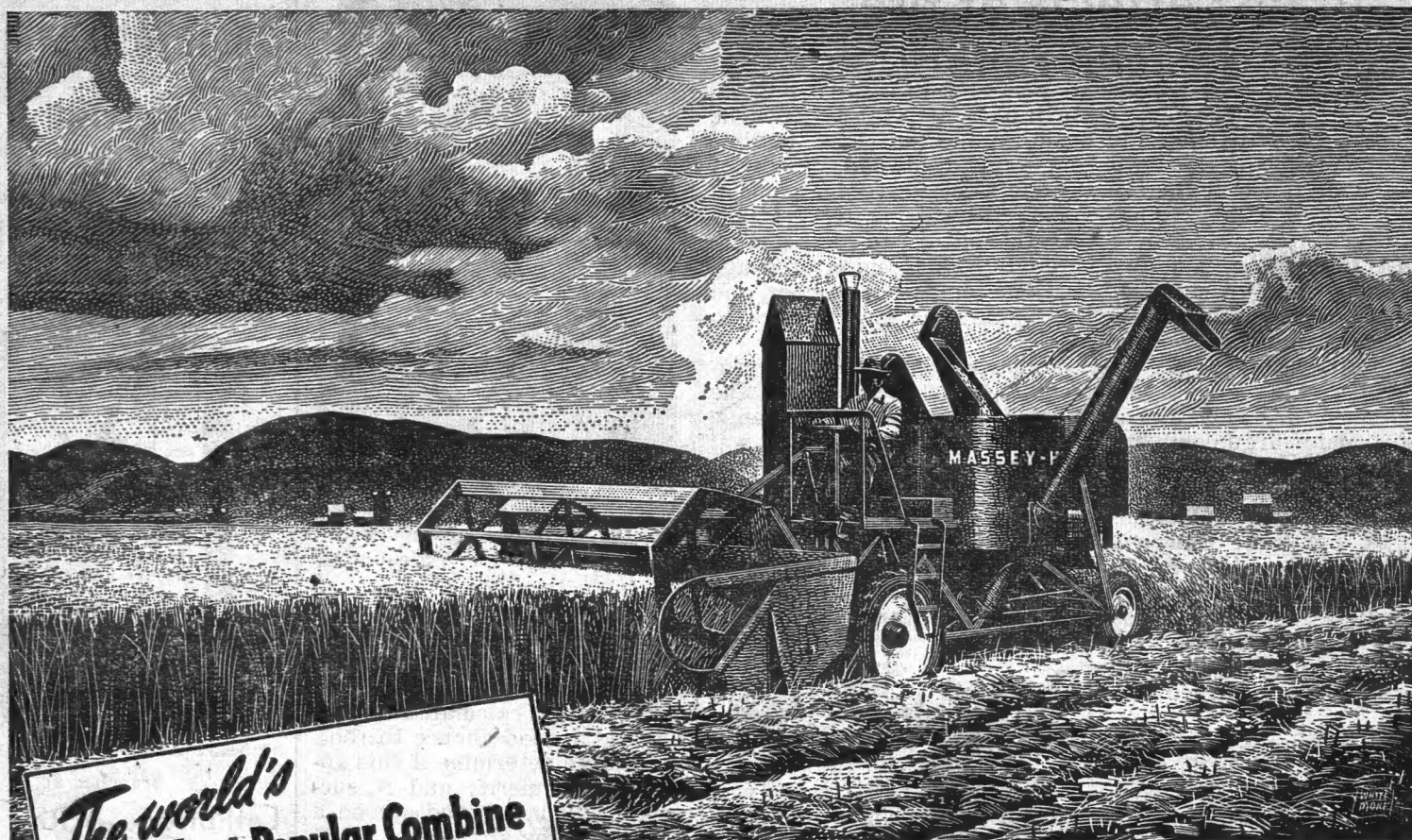
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This is potent information for anyone who is thinking about buying a new combine. Wherever you find such a strong preference for any one make of farm implement, there is bound to be a reason. Farmers don't choose their machines by whim or fancy.

Here are the Reasons

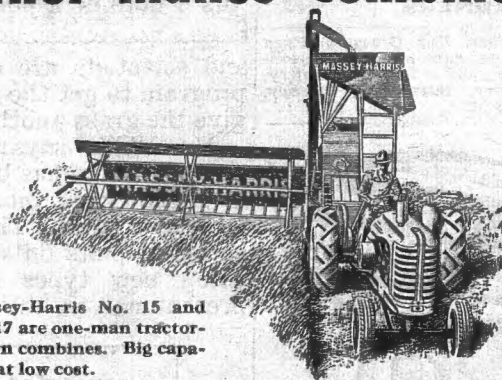
1. Massey-Harris has had more years of experience in engineering combines than any other manufacturer. As early as 1901, Massey-Harris built a "stripper harvester" for use in Australia and Argentine. In 1910, Massey-Harris built their first "reaper-thresher" . . . and in 1938, Massey-Harris introduced the first successful self-propelled combine.
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4. Massey-Harris dealer service is the best in the West.

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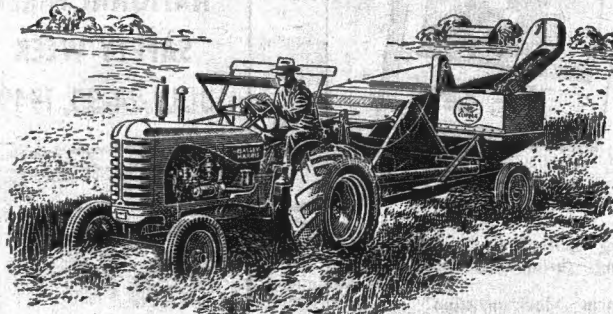
From the broad line of Massey-Harris combines you can select a model that exactly suits your needs. Here they are:

- No. 21 self-propelled, 14-foot cut (also with 12-foot table)
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- No. 15 and No. 17, tractor-drawn with p.t.o. or engine drive, 8 and 10-foot cut, respectively.
- Self-propelled Clipper, 7-foot cut,
- Tractor-drawn Clipper with p.t.o. or engine drive, 6-foot cut.

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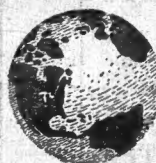
Massey-Harris No. 15 and No. 17 are one-man tractor-drawn combines. Big capacity at low cost.



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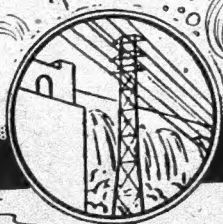
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KERRY WOOD
well known Alberta author,
naturalist and C.B.C.
commentator
CFCN Thurs. 10:15 p.m.

PHOTO SHOWS coffer dam and first back-up of water. When main storage dam is constructed at this point, water storage will total approximately 170,000 acre-feet.



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